

Zero Option Stands Until German Vote, Reagan Aides Say

By Michael Geler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will remain firm on his original proposal for banning all medium-range missiles from Europe, at least until the March 6 West German elections, White House officials say.

But the Soviet Union has rejected that plan, and the allied leaders have also said publicly that it might be possible to reach intermediate agreements with the Soviet Union that could at least reduce forces in a balanced fashion. In an interview last week, Mr. Bush confirmed that allied leaders also had made this point to him in private.

European leaders generally favor a compromise as a first step toward Mr. Reagan's objective, and Vice President George Bush, who recently returned from Western Europe, said Sunday that Mr. Reagan was considering whether to make a new move in the deadlocked arms talks at Geneva.

But it seemed clear Tuesday from public and private statements by White House officials that the president had decided not to do anything at least until after the crucial West German vote, and may not offer a compromise even then.

Mr. Reagan's reported decision is not necessarily a repudiation of the allied views or of the recommendations Mr. Bush made when he returned last week from a 12-day trip through seven countries.

Officials close to Mr. Bush said Tuesday that he had not urged the president to make a proposal now, but White House officials have been careful not to rule out the possibility that Mr. Reagan may make a new proposal later in the year.

The allied leaders have said publicly that the zero option is the best possible solution to the nuclear arms problem in Central Europe. Under that plan, the Soviet Union

would dismantle all 600 of the medium-range missiles already based there and targeted mostly on Western Europe. The United States, in turn, would forgo deployment of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles that are scheduled to begin arriving in West Germany, Britain and Italy in December.

But the Soviet Union has rejected that plan, and the allied leaders have also said publicly that it might be possible to reach intermediate agreements with the Soviet Union that could at least reduce forces in a balanced fashion. In an interview last week, Mr. Bush confirmed that allied leaders also had made this point to him in private.

But authoritative U.S. and allied officials have said that the allies did not press Mr. Bush very hard either in demanding a new U.S. move or on the timing of any such move. Officials say that the views expressed to Mr. Bush, while important, varied from country to country and were therefore not decisive.

Most important, the conservative chancellor of West Germany, Helmut Kohl, is understood not to have asked for anything specific from Washington, such as a new proposal, before his election test against Hans-Joachim Vogel, a Social Democrat.

The White House says it does not intend to interfere in the politics of West Germany. The election there is crucial because Mr. Kohl supports Mr. Reagan on deploying new missiles unless an arms agreement is reached first, while Mr. Vogel has said he may review that decision.

The feeling in the White House and most allied countries is that if Mr. Kohl is returned to office, the Soviet Union will believe that the allies are determined to deploy the new missiles and thus will negotiate more seriously at Geneva.

Reagan May Restate Arms Stance

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan planned to explain Wednesday night why he has stood firm on the U.S. negotiating position at European nuclear missile talks in Geneva with the Soviet Union, White House officials said.

They said other topics at a presidential news conference would include prospects for Middle East peace diplomacy following Ariel Sharon's departure from the Israeli Defense Ministry.

Reagan Plans Switch To a 'Stealth' Missile

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to cancel further production of one of the major new weapons in the Air Force arsenal, the air-launched cruise missile, in favor of an improved version.

The decision does not affect the administration's plan to base other versions of the weapon on the ground in Europe late this year, as part of the NATO deployment that includes Pershing-2 missiles.

The Air Force says it fears that Soviet air defenses are improving and may soon be able to shoot down the current cruise missiles. Therefore, Mr. Reagan intends to gamble on the so-called "stealth" technology and incorporate those advances into the strategic air-launched cruise missiles.

The stealth technology involves a combination of techniques to evade enemy radar, including shaping planes or missiles so that radar beams are not reflected in a way that they can be read by tracking scopes.

The ALCM-B is like a small, droopy aircraft that can fly slowly, but low. The idea is to hide the missile in the ground clutter, which usually confuses ground-based radar warning stations.

While flying along, the missile's radar "feels" mountains and other features on the ground below and compares them with the map in its computer. The missile corrects its course to keep on the path that has been plotted. The ALCM-B is credited with the ability to accurately deliver a nuclear or conventional warhead to a target up to 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) away.

However, the Soviet Union's increasing ability to put anti-aircraft radars aloft in places where they can "see" better, together with the Air Force's desire for a longer-reaching ALCM-B so bombers can launch from a safer distance, has provided the impetus for switching from the ALCM-B to a stealth cruise missile.

The air force armed its first squadron of B-52 bombers with cruise missiles in December. Mr. Reagan's plan to switch to a more advanced missile so early in the ALCM-B program suggests that the Soviet air defense has improved faster than anticipated by the U.S. intelligence community.

3-Nation Missile Pact

The defense ministers of Britain, France and West Germany signed an agreement Tuesday to explore the possibility of developing and building a new generation of guided anti-aircraft missiles for the 1990s. Reuters reported from Bonn, quoting a Defense Ministry spokesman.

INSIDE

The Federal Reserve has decided not to push short-term interest rates down any more as long as the economy continues to recover. Page 9.

The U.S. Justice Department will investigate the troubled EPA. Page 3.

Bone marrow transplants will be more readily available once a new technique comes into use. Science, Page 7.

U.S. housing starts and industrial output showed strong increases in January. Page 9.



ELECTION VIOLENCE — The homes of these women in Gauhati, in India's northeastern state of Assam, were burned down in election violence. The death toll rose to 277 Wednesday with the accidental shooting of three policemen. Page 2.

Glad-Handing Among Palestinians Disguises Problems in Movement

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ALGIERS — The gathering of about 350 delegates to the Palestine National Council and more than a thousand observers and guests can be compared to a family reunion, albeit a flawed one. And, like other such reunions, it is less

even the smallest patch of land where a Palestinian flag could be flown, and the knowledge that even this seemed beyond its grasp, that revolutionary rhetoric comes easier than revolutionary accomplishment.

But there is also a new impression of loneliness, of amateurish improvisation and, occasionally, self-defeating sloppiness.

For example, the official conference booklet has a bad French translation, and an atrocious English version, of its Arabic text.

An English sentence describes the council members as representatives of "various heavily armed desperado groups," a definition not so far from the Israeli description of the PLO as "terrorists."

The Soviet, Tunisian, Indian, Syrian, Moroccan and other foreign guests who addressed the council Tuesday used the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist vocabulary coined more than a generation ago at the first nonaligned conference at Bandung, Indonesia.

"The same rhetoric, the same hyperbole," said M.T. Mehdi, an Arab-American publicist, comparing this council meeting to two others he had attended over the years.

"Perhaps they have moved a little bit to a more rational attitude. For example, an old leftist lieutenant of Mr. Arafat's, Abu Salih, was dropped summarily from council membership. His carpentry and Syrian-directed maneuvers had gained Abu Salih a few friends among the Fatah rank and file, but they nonetheless objected to Mr. Arafat's arbitrary handling of his case.

For example, an old leftist lieutenant of Mr. Arafat's, Abu Salih, was dropped summarily from council membership. His carpentry and Syrian-directed maneuvers had gained Abu Salih a few friends among the Fatah rank and file, but they nonetheless objected to Mr. Arafat's arbitrary handling of his case.

Rather the stakes involve Mr. Arafat, a revered but often resented father figure both in good times and bad. Even el-Fatah, the mainstream group he fashioned to dominate the PLO, at times resents him often high-handed ways.

Can we be sure that what happened here and what was investigated, and of which we are therefore aware, did not occur at other stages of our involvement?" he often asked.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim replied that no such indictment could be found in the commission's report. He said that the cabinet's decision last week to accept the commission's recommendations proposed by President Ronald Reagan ever again.

Mr. Nissim said that no such indictment could be found in the commission's report. He said that the cabinet's decision last week to accept the commission's recommendations proposed by President Ronald Reagan ever again.

The decision was widely expected after President Karl Carstens, an expert on constitutional law, dissolved parliament Jan. 7 and called for early elections, bowing to the wishes of West German political parties.

The court, in a 6-2 vote, rejected petitions by four legislators who challenged the constitutionality of a move by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that paved the way for the elections. In that move, Mr. Kohl intentionally lost a confidence vote in parliament on Dec. 17.

Mr. Zedler, the presiding judge, said the "extraordinary situation" following the collapse of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government in September justified doubt about Mr. Kohl's "stable political support." But the court countenanced against use of the confidence motion tactic in the normal case.

Mr. Zedler said that their determination to help destitute Detroit residents was reinforced by a declaration by the city's mayor, Coleman Young, of a "hunger emergency."

She and Mr. Zedler said that their determination to help destitute Detroit residents was reinforced by a declaration by the city's mayor, Coleman Young, of a "hunger emergency."

With the help of friends, she and Mr. Zedler began collecting food-stuffs and other material. They got the names and addresses of needy Detroit families from the Michigan Department of Social Services through contacts supplied by U.S. military and civilian personnel in West Germany.

"I am part Jewish, on my mother's side," she said in a telephone interview. She said she was only 10 in early 1945, "but you can imagine how happy I was when the U.S. soldiers came to the town where my mother, brother and I had been hidden from the Nazis."

They called their campaign the "CARE Package Thank You Program." The first shipment was sent by surface mail on Jan. 21 and is expected to arrive in Detroit at the end of February or early March. It consists of 11 packages for nine families with a total of 52 children.

Mr. Zedler said the next shipment will go to 180 Detroit families and will be airlifted free by Pan American World Airways.

The town council of Dietzenbach, near Frankfurt, recently voted to donate more than \$10,000 to help the unemployed in Detroit.

In addition, the council sent about \$2,700 to a "Help for Detroit" fund in Hanover that was started by a Lutheran minister, the Rev. Eckhard Minthe.

Workers in Rüsselsheim at the Opel car factory, a subsidiary of General Motors, donated about \$17,000 to help unemployed auto workers in Detroit. Other donors sent \$21,000 to a special bank account set up to aid the Detroit union members, according to an Opel workers' representative.

Israeli Troops Challenge New Lebanese Positions

Begin Wins Knesset Vote On Inquiry

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin demonstrated its cohesiveness and stability Wednesday by easily winning a vote of confidence in parliament, the first since the state commission's report on Israel's "indirect responsibility" for the Beirut massacre.

Three opposition motions of no confidence, taken together in a single vote, were defeated 64-56, with no defections or abstentions from the government.

The display of unity indicated that Mr. Begin's six-party coalition had passed the last turbulent week intact and that the prospect of early elections had virtually disappeared.

It also demonstrated that aside from some tactical shifts in the negotiations with Lebanon, no significant change in Israeli policies could be expected, especially with regard to Mr. Begin's determination to hold onto the occupied West Bank.

The opposition Labor, Shinui and Communist parties, which introduced the motions, argued that the entire government, having been criticized by the inquiry commission, should resign.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of the Labor Party denounced the "malfunctioning" of the commission and the lack of capability to evaluate, to foresee conclusions from government decisions based on information and circumstances, and on warnings."

"Can we be sure that what happened here and what was investigated, and of which we are therefore aware, did not occur at other stages of our involvement?" he often asked.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim replied that no such indictment could be found in the commission's report. He said that the cabinet's decision last week to accept the commission's recommendations proposed by President Ronald Reagan ever again.

The decision was widely expected after President Karl Carstens, an expert on constitutional law, dissolved parliament Jan. 7 and called for early elections, bowing to the wishes of West German political parties.

The court, in a 6-2 vote, rejected petitions by four legislators who challenged the constitutionality of a move by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that paved the way for the elections. In that move, Mr. Kohl intentionally lost a confidence vote in parliament on Dec. 17.

Mr. Zedler said that their determination to help destitute Detroit residents was reinforced by a declaration by the city's mayor, Coleman Young, of a "hunger emergency."

She and Mr. Zedler said that their determination to help destitute Detroit residents was reinforced by a declaration by the city's mayor, Coleman Young, of a "hunger emergency."

With the help of friends, she and Mr. Zedler began collecting food-stuffs and other material. They got the names and addresses of needy Detroit families from the Michigan Department of Social Services through contacts supplied by U.S. military and civilian personnel in West Germany.

"I am part Jewish, on my mother's side," she said in a telephone interview. She said she was only 10 in early 1945, "but you can imagine how happy I was when the U.S. soldiers came to the town where my mother, brother and I had been hidden from the Nazis."

They called their campaign the "CARE Package Thank You Program." The first shipment was sent by surface mail on Jan. 21 and is expected to arrive in Detroit at the end of February or early March. It consists of 11 packages for nine families with a total of 52 children.

Mr. Zedler said the next shipment will go to 180 Detroit families and will be airlifted free by Pan American World Airways.

Workers in Rüsselsheim at the Opel car factory, a subsidiary of General Motors, donated about \$17,000 to help unemployed auto workers in Detroit. Other donors sent \$21,000 to a special bank account set up to aid the Detroit union members, according to an Opel workers' representative.



Action Seen In Beirut As a Test

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — One day after taking over security duty in East Beirut, Lebanese Army troops on Wednesday prevented Israeli soldiers for 20 minutes from passing a checkpoint.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the patrol, commanded by an Israeli colonel, broke through the Lebanese barricade near the town of Montevideo about three miles (five kilometers) east of here, and continued on its way.

The spokesman, quoted by Israeli radio and monitored here, said the incident took place in an area under Israeli control. He emphasized that the Israelis had no intention of discontinuing their patrols in the area, which he said were part of routine security operations.

A Lebanese Army source said only that the Israelis were held up for 20 minutes, and then continued on their way. No gunfire was reported.

On Tuesday, about 4,000 Lebanese troops took control of East Beirut, which had for eight years been ruled by the Phalangist Christian militia.

Officials here believe the Israeli action was intended to test the Lebanese Army after its new deployment.

Foreign Minister Elie Salem disclosed at a press conference here Wednesday that the Israeli military command asked the Lebanese government on Monday to coordinate the movement of its troops in East Beirut with the Israelis. The request was turned down, Mr. Salem said.

Mr. Salem said that the Israelis would have free use of a supply route that passes through the city, but that "no military presence" would be permitted elsewhere in the capital except for Lebanese troops and the multinational peacekeeping force.

He said "the army has instructions to shoot, has instructions to act like an army and not negotiate with outlaws. Every force that will encounter the army in the greater Beirut area, whether it is formal or informal, is in the context of the Lebanese law, an outlaw."



Franz Josef Strauss, center right, the leader of West Germany's Christian Social Union, moved through a crowd of supporters Wednesday before a speech in Passau, Bavaria.

Strauss Opens Party's Campaign

Bavarian Warns Against 'Neutralized' West Europe

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service
PASSAU, West Germany — Franz Josef Strauss opened the electoral campaign Wednesday of his Bavarian conservatives, warning that victory next month by the opposition Social Democrats could lead to "the de facto neutralization" of Western Europe.

In a three-hour speech to about 8,000 supporters here, Mr. Strauss predicted that a post-election alliance between the Social Democrats and the radical Greens would bring "chaos" and "street democracy" to West Germany.

Mr. Strauss asked "all Social Democrats who really love their party" to vote for the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian sis-

ter party, his Christian Social Union. "This is the only way to consolidate the Federal Republic to bring order to Bavaria, to bring order to Germany and the only way to save our endangered parliamentary system," he said.

Mr. Strauss, the premier of Bavaria, is a candidate for a Bundestag seat in the March 6 election and reportedly would like to become foreign minister in the next Bonn cabinet.

But his return to Bonn, where he once served as defense and finance minister, hinges on the ability of the Christian Democrats and the Christian Social Union to win an absolute majority of seats at the expense of their current coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

U.S. Official for Africa Criticized on Namibia

By Bernard Wcinraub

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department official in charge of African policy has met strong congressional criticism while defending administration policy on southern Africa.

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told a House panel Tuesday that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola represented the main security problem in southern Africa and remained the key issue in efforts to negotiate independence for South-West Africa.

Mr. Crocker said that prospects for a settlement of the protracted diplomatic efforts to negotiate independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, were "reasonably good."

Mr. Crocker, who has repeatedly voiced optimism about prospects for bringing the South African-controlled territory to independence, then came under sharp criticism from several members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on Africa.

"For two years we've been having hearings, and frankly, I'm no better informed," said Representative George W. Crockett Jr., a Michigan Democrat. The congressman said that the State Department official had been "saying absolutely nothing."

The panel chairman, Representative Howard E. Wolpe, cited the Reagan administration's continuing "optimistic scenarios" about a settlement to the Namibia question. Mr. Wolpe, another Michigan Democrat, then needed Mr. Crocker on the nodon that it was the administration, not South Africa, that had linked the issue of independence for Namibia with the

withdrawal of 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

Mr. Crocker responded that "Cuba has been an issue since 1975," and it was "obviously the most important issue" for South Africa. He said, however, that the United States had "raised a new proposal" in formally linking Cuban troop withdrawal to the independence issue.

"Security, of which the Cuban troop issue is an integral part, has always been a prerequisite for agreement on Namibian independence," Mr. Crocker said. "As a practical diplomatic matter, it will not be possible to obtain a Namibian independence agreement without satisfactory regional security guarantees."

Mr. Crocker said, "We do not approach the region with the belief that our task is to choose sides; on the contrary, our desire is to strengthen relations with all the states of the region that enables us to play a role in working for regional security, development and peaceful change."

Five Western nations, working with the United Nations, are seeking to work out a settlement with South Africa that would create an independent, black-majority government in Namibia, an area slightly larger than France and West Germany combined.

South Africa has indicated it was prepared to pull out its 20,000 troops fighting guerrillas in the territory so long as an impartial UN force could guarantee free elections to draw up a constitution.

So Mr. Strauss said that his conversion last month in Bonn with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, had convinced him that Moscow had no intention of destroying any of its costly SS-20s. It was that, he said, that made the Reagan administration's so-called "zero option" — a Soviet and American agreement to do without medium-range missiles — unattainable.

Nevertheless, his attitude toward South Africa has changed. He has fought hard against the "black consciousness" elements for their anti-whitism. He said Jan Theron, a white who is general secretary of Mr. Mpetha's union, referring to a movement that has been reluctant to make common political cause with whites.

An official of the mainly black Food and Canning Workers Union, he is standing trial with 18

young blacks. He testified that he had known none of them before his arrest on Aug. 13, 1980.

The state contends that he whipped them into a frenzy of anti-white feeling and instigated a riot in which the cars of two passing white motorists were stoned and set afire. The motorists both died, one of them apparently because of stab wounds.

It is Mr. Mpetha's own testimony that of his friends in the trade union movement that such behavior would have been totally out of character.

"Oscar has been nonracialist throughout his life; he fought hard against the 'black consciousness' elements for their anti-whitism," said Jan Theron, a white who is general secretary of Mr. Mpetha's union, referring to a movement that has been reluctant to make common political cause with whites.

In black trade union circles, it was a question Mr. Mpetha

had to answer repeatedly in three days on the stand. Once he described going to a labor meeting at which the thesis was advanced that in South Africa the term "worker," by definition, means a black.

"When I heard that, I took my hat and left," Mr. Mpetha told the court.

The length of the trial is due to the number of the accused, the intricacy of legal arguments about the admissibility of pretrial statements and a slow pace that allows for long vacations for the lawyers and Judge Dennis Williamson.

The state's case is based mainly on the testimony of black youths from Nyanga, most of whom were held in detention until they testified.

Only a handful of these have positively implicated Mr. Mpetha, and their testimony has been notable for its inconsistencies. Mr. Mpetha steadfastly denied all these allegations and furnished a detailed account of his activities on the day of the rioting.

One of the witnesses, Philip Nyongwana, who was 15 years old at the time of the disturbances, had placed Mr. Mpetha at a meeting in a church that occurred shortly before the two motorists were killed. The youth testified Thursday that he had told the police what they wanted to hear so they would stop questioning him.

South Africans Raze A Black Shantytown

The Associated Press
CAPE TOWN — Government demolition crews guarded by armored cars knocked down about 500 squatters' shacks Wednesday, wrecking a black shantytown, witnesses said.

Sporadic stone-throwing broke out Tuesday evening as crews sent by the white minority government moved into the site on the edge of the Guguletu township, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Cape Town. A 20-year-old black youth was shot after trying to steal a bus during the skirmish, but he was not seriously wounded, police said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Adelman Seen Losing Panel Vote

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday 10 to postpone a vote on President Ronald Reagan's choice of Kenneth L. Adelman as arms control director to give the president a chance to withdraw the nomination.

The delay was sought when it became apparent that the nomination of Mr. Adelman as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency would be rejected by the committee. Senator Paul Tsongas, Massachusetts Democrat, said, "The vote right now is 9-3 to reject."

Mr. Adelman, 36, currently deputy U.S. delegate to the United Nations, has been criticized for his lack of background in arms control matters. He was nominated for the post after Mr. Reagan dismissed Eugene V. Rostow last month.

U.S. Aide for Europe Confirmed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate, after holding a closed session Wednesday 81-11 to confirm the nomination of Richard R. Burr, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

The closed session had been requested by opponents of the nomination to discuss classified intelligence matters relating to a news story Mr. Burr wrote in 1979 as a reporter for The New York Times. "It's nothing new," Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, said later in urging the confirmation of Mr. Burr.

Action on the nomination had been delayed for several months by conservative senators who said that Mr. Burr had damaged U.S. security by revealing in his news story the existence of a secret U.S. spy satellite.

Smith Calls on Mugabe to Resign

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — Ian Smith, who was prime minister of Rhodesia's white minority government, called Wednesday on Robert Mugabe's government to resign after a government official refused to answer questions about alleged atrocities committed against civilians in Matabeleland.

"A good number of dissidents and their collaborators have died, but regret that I cannot give any figures at the present time," the minister of state for defense, Sydney Sekeramayi, said in answer to questions in Parliament about alleged massacres, looting and raping by government soldiers.

Mr. Smith announced that he would formally call on the government to resign next Wednesday. Mr. Smith cited alleged human rights violations, abuse of the constitution, interference with the administration of justice, a "serious breakdown" in maintaining law and order and "incompetent" handling of the economy.

Iranian Hijacker Held in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — An Iranian was being held in Mexico City Wednesday after hijacking a plane to protest U.S. policy toward him.

Armed with an automatic rifle and a firebomb, the hijacker threatened Tuesday to blow up the Rio Airways commuter aircraft, forcing it to land in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, airline officials said. All 21 persons aboard the plane were released unharmed after the man was promised passage to Cuba.

The Mexican Interior Ministry identified the hijacker as Hussein Shah Kohli, 37, who had served as a pilot in the Iranian Air Force and was studying in the United States. The ministry said that it was trying to comply with his demand for safe passage to Cuba. The United States said it was studying whether to seek extradition.

Italy Urges Doctors to End Strike

ROME (Reuters) — Health Minister Renato Altissimo called in representatives of striking doctors Wednesday to negotiate an end of a walkout at state hospitals.

Mr. Altissimo urged them to sign a document that would propose improved pay and working conditions for 630,000 health service workers, a ministry spokesman said.

Representatives of more than 55,000 hospital workers signed the document earlier this month but hospital doctors are pressing for a separate contract recognizing their special status.

Poles Criticize Western Reporting

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland's official press accused Western news organizations Wednesday of creating an image of Poland as a hotbed of tension by their reports of street disturbances in three cities Sunday evening.

A commentary by the PAP press agency said the reports were intended to suggest that "everything is falling to pieces in Warsaw and that great tension prevails in the Polish capital."

The PAP commentary condemned what it called the "sensational reporting" about a demonstration involving several hundred people during the weekend and said: "Every resident of Warsaw knows that life is going on normally in this city and that it cannot be disturbed by a minor incident with a small group of people behaving in a provocative way."

UN Commission Backs East Timor

GENEVA (AP) — The UN Human Rights Commission approved a measure Wednesday asserting that the people of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, that was invaded by Indonesia in 1975 and annexed "must be enabled freely to determine their own future."

The measure, adopted 16-14, urged Portugal and Indonesia "to cooperate fully with the United Nations with a view to guaranteeing the free and full exercise of the right to self-determination."

Indonesia circulated a memorandum outlining its opposition to the resolution and stating "deepest concern at the suffering of the people of East Timor." It also said the East Timorese had already "exercised the right to self-determination and opted for integration" with Indonesia. A Portuguese memorandum accused Indonesia of "exerting various political, social, cultural and religious pressures" in East Timor.

Panel Urges Soviet Troop Pullout

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations Human Rights Commission called Wednesday for an immediate Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Approving a resolution that was opposed by the Soviet Union, the commission said that the withdrawal should occur within the framework of a political settlement that included the right for Afghan refugees to return home "in safety and honor."

The resolution, submitted by 22 countries, was approved 29-7 with 5 abstentions. It supported UN-sponsored talks on a political solution and asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue the negotiations. A second round of talks will begin here in April between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Iran has refused to attend.

Bishops Assail Marcos Government

MANILA (AP) — The Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines accused President Ferdinand E. Marcos' government Wednesday of repression and warned it against torturing and killing political opponents.

The conference of the country's 110 bishops also accused the government of corruption and economic mismanagement. It said that the increasing poverty and growing discontent could not be remedied by lavish projects and empty propaganda.

The prelates made the charges in a joint pastoral letter to be read Sunday in the more than 3,000 churches of this predominantly Catholic nation of more than 50 million people.

Soviet Denies Poison Allegations

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union denounced on Wednesday a report by Secretary of State George P. Shultz on chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan as a mixture of slandering conjecture and distorted fact.

The Shultz report, which was made last November, accused the Kremlin and its allies of using chemical and toxic weapons against resistance fighters.

Oleg Troyanovsky, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to circulate the Soviet report as a UN document.

CIA Ex-Agent Is Charged in Plot

NEW YORK (AP) — Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent convicted of smuggling arms and explosives to Libya, was indicted Wednesday with his son on charges of trying to arrange the killing of federal prosecutors and witnesses.

The indictment in a federal court in Manhattan alleged that Mr. Wilson offered \$1 million for the planned killing while he was being held in New York last year awaiting trials in Virginia and Texas. Contact was made with a "hit man" who really was an FBI agent, the indictment said. The agent allegedly was given a down payment of \$3,800 by Mr. Wilson's son, Erik, 22, of Washington.



Violence is impeding the elections in Assam state.

3 Policemen Are Slain By Error in India Riot

Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Police accidentally shot and killed three policemen Wednesday during anti-election riots in India's Assam state, raising the number of deaths to 277 in more than two weeks of violence.

The Assam government said it would not halt the voting despite the widespread violence, including the beheading by villagers Tuesdays of Satya N. Ram, a candidate belonging to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress-I Party. Voting started Monday and further rounds were scheduled for Thursday and Sunday.

The Assam state government said 50,000 members of the security forces would ensure a "peaceful and orderly" climate so people could vote "freely and fearlessly."

The three members of the Central Reserve Police force were shot and killed by Assam state police during riots in Dibrugarh, Golappara district, 900 miles (1,440 kilometers) east of New Delhi, officials said.

An official statement said that "due to some misunderstanding created by miscreants," Assam police opened fire on a crowd "resulting in death by bullet injuries to three personnel" of the Central Reserve Police force.

They were protesting Mrs. Gandhi's refusal to strip about four million Bengali immigrants of voting rights. They have also demanded that all illegal Bengali immigrants be sent home.

On Wednesday, 15 houses in a village in Golappara district were set afire, forcing people to flee, officials said.

In the worst incident of violence, 150 Assamese were massacred Saturday night by Bodo tribesmen.

Officials said that Mr. Ram was beheaded Tuesday as he addressed a campaign rally in Assam's Darang district that was attacked by 250 villagers with spears, machetes and knives.

Violence disrupted voting Monday.

negotiating its recommended trading price when supply and demand get far out of kilter.

In fact, according to industry sources, the negotiations usually result in prices fairly close to those urged by British majors such as BP and Shell, who both produce North Sea oil and use it in refining operations that become uncompetitive if the oil is too costly.

In recent weeks, recommendations to BNOC have ranged from extreme pressure on Nigeria and Libya, the two OPEC producers whose oil most resembles North Sea crude in quality. Oil traders and stock analysts here agree that Norway would follow the state-owned British trading company's lead immediately and that OPEC itself would adjust prices downward in a matter of weeks.

Such a decline would put extreme pressure on Nigeria and Libya, the two OPEC producers whose oil most resembles North Sea crude in quality. Oil traders and stock analysts here agree that Norway would follow the state-owned British trading company's lead immediately and that OPEC itself would adjust prices downward in a matter of weeks.

Pressure to go ahead with the cuts in advance of a move by OPEC has been strongest from Gulf Oil, which has refused two shipments of BNOC oil at the current price.

Officially, BNOC would only say that negotiations with suppliers and buyers were continuing and that it would make a proposal on Friday. The company controls the price because it trades an average of 1.3 million barrels a day of North Sea oil, more than 2.2 million barrels a day the British sector produces. With about 50 suppliers bound to it by royalty and participation agreements and about 30 customers, BNOC responds to market forces by rene-

Scandinavians Ask Missile Delay

Associated Press

ALGIERS — Khaled al-Faham, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said Wednesday that "we don't

Justice Department Will Investigate EPA

By Leslie Maitland

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department will investigate whether Environmental Protection Agency employees destroyed subpoenaed documents and whether the agency's former assistant administrator, Rita M. Lavelle, violated laws on conflict of interest according to Reagan administration officials.

The officials said Tuesday that Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the EPA, had asked that the Justice Department investigate the matter.

Both issues are central to the battle between the administration and Congress that erupted in December when the House cited Mrs. Gorsuch for contempt for refusing to turn over documents about the agency's efforts to clean up toxic waste dumps. Mrs. Gorsuch said she was acting on President Ronald Reagan's orders.

Meanwhile, the administration's efforts to reach a compromise that would end the House's effort to prosecute Mrs. Gorsuch for contempt appeared to be moving forward.

The Justice Department's decision to investigate represents a marked shift in its position. As the conflict between the House and the administration has intensified, several congressional committees have begun investigations of the EPA on a variety of charges, and now the Justice Department, which has been defending Mrs. Gorsuch against the contempt citation, will conduct its own inquiries into some of the same charges.

House members and administration officials both expressed optimism Tuesday that they could reach an agreement that would resolve the impasse and end the contempt charge.

Administration officials said that in a meeting Saturday between Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmitz and Representative Elliott M. Levitt, whose subcommittee subpoena touched off the inter-governmental dispute, a detailed plan for granting the subcommittee access to the contested documents had been proposed.

Administration officials said their offer satisfied what House members have said was their need for full access to EPA documents to do a thorough investigation of the agency's enforcement of the \$1.6-billion program for cleaning toxic waste sites.

Also, because the agency contains releasing the contested documents could jeopardize current investigations, the proposal provides for sharply limiting the number of people allowed to see them.

Under the proposal only Representative Levitt, a Georgia Democrat, would be permitted to see the documents. Other committee members and their staffs would be permitted to see edited versions of the documents, with highly sensitive information removed, but would receive detailed briefings on the data that was withheld.

On Monday, the EPA reached a negotiated settlement with Hugh S. Kaufman, a special assistant in the agency's hazardous waste division who had charged the agency was mismanaging its toxic waste program.

Both issues are central to the battle between the administration and Congress that erupted in December when the House cited Mrs. Gorsuch for contempt for refusing to turn over documents about the agency's efforts to clean up toxic waste dumps. Mrs. Gorsuch said she was acting on President Ronald Reagan's orders.

Meanwhile, the administration's efforts to reach a compromise that would end the House's effort to prosecute Mrs. Gorsuch for contempt appeared to be moving forward.

The Justice Department's decision to investigate represents a marked shift in its position. As the conflict between the House and the administration has intensified, several congressional committees have begun investigations of the EPA on a variety of charges, and now the Justice Department, which has been defending Mrs. Gorsuch against the contempt citation, will conduct its own inquiries into some of the same charges.

House members and administration officials both expressed optimism Tuesday that they could reach an agreement that would resolve the impasse and end the contempt charge.

Administration officials said that in a meeting Saturday between Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmitz and Representative Elliott M. Levitt, whose subcommittee subpoena touched off the inter-governmental dispute, a detailed plan for granting the subcommittee access to the contested documents had been proposed.

Administration officials said their offer satisfied what House members have said was their need for full access to EPA documents to do a thorough investigation of the agency's enforcement of the \$1.6-billion program for cleaning toxic waste sites.

Also, because the agency contains releasing the contested documents could jeopardize current investigations, the proposal provides for sharply limiting the number of people allowed to see them.



Anne M. Gorsuch

California Plans IOUs As Money Runs Out

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — California, whose Democrat-controlled Legislature and new Republican governor have been at a standstill for weeks over how to close a \$1.5-billion budget deficit, is likely to have to pay some bills with IOUs next week.

With the state spending \$4 million a day more than it is taking in, a \$280-million payment to a consortium of banks due next Tuesday and the state's governmental machinery deadlocked, officials say they have no choice but to begin issuing the IOUs instead of checks next Wednesday.

Mr. Cory and State Treasurer Jesse M. Unruh, both Democrats, have been warning for months that the state might have to issue the state treasury of more than \$4 billion has been exhausted.

Since taking office Jan. 3, Mr. Denkmeijer has argued that the deficit could be erased by cutting spending and through the use of accounting techniques that would shift more than half of the \$1.5-billion deficit projected for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, into the next fiscal year.

At that time, Mr. Denkmeijer says, an improved national economy will substantially increase state revenues. State Democratic officials have called the plan unrealistic.

The development is the most vivid evidence yet that five years after Proposition 13 was approved by California voters, slashing property-tax collections by 60 percent, the state government has not cut expenditures to adjust to its fiscal realities. It also points up the political difficulties the state government faces.

A compromise that was in the works collapsed over the week-

end, but one is still expected in a matter of days.

Governor Denkmeijer, a conservative and a close ally of President Ronald Reagan, was elected on a promise not to raise taxes. The Democratic leaders of the Legislature say the state's 6-percent sales tax must be increased.

The state, which touched off an epidemic of local tax-cutting measures across the United States after its voters passed Proposition 13 in 1978, has slashed its tax collections by billions of dollars in the last five years but has not cut expenditures proportionately. A surplus in the state treasury of more than \$4 billion has been exhausted.

Mr. Cory and State Treasurer Jesse M. Unruh, both Democrats, have been warning for months that the state might have to issue the state treasury of more than \$4 billion has been exhausted.

Since taking office Jan. 3, Mr. Denkmeijer has argued that the deficit could be erased by cutting spending and through the use of accounting techniques that would shift more than half of the \$1.5-billion deficit projected for the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, into the next fiscal year.

At that time, Mr. Denkmeijer says, an improved national economy will substantially increase state revenues. State Democratic officials have called the plan unrealistic.

The development is the most vivid evidence yet that five years after Proposition 13 was approved by California voters, slashing property-tax collections by 60 percent, the state government has not cut expenditures to adjust to its fiscal realities. It also points up the political difficulties the state government faces.

A compromise that was in the works collapsed over the week-

Thais Arrest 2 Americans Reportedly on POW Mission

By Bob Seger

Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — Two Americans reportedly on a POW rescue mission organized by a former Green Beret lieutenant colonel, James G. Gritz, were jailed for two days in northeastern Thailand on charges of possessing illegal communications equipment, authorities reported.

Police said that Lance E. Trimmer, 43, and Lynn Standerwick, 25, were arrested Sunday at a rented house in Nakhon Phanom, the capital of Nakhon Phanom province 450 miles (720 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok, across the Mekong River from Laos.

In a telephone interview late Tuesday, Mr. Trimmer said he and Miss Standerwick were cut off at the moment but that he was "not sure" that they were out of trouble.

Mr. Trimmer denied any knowledge of illegal radio equipment. He also denied any connection with Mr. Gritz, a resident of Westchester, California, who has organized missions in the past to rescue American servicemen thought to be held prisoner in Laos since the Vietnam war. Mr. Gritz is in Southeast Asia on another such rescue mission.

"I came up here to see a friend who is going to take me to a refugee camp, and they [the police] come in the house, and this thing [the radio] is in another room that I don't know anything about," Mr. Trimmer said.

Mr. Trimmer identified himself as a tourist and Miss Standerwick said she was a representative of an international Boy Scout organization, according to Lieutenant Colonel Thalerengsakdi Sukhonthammarat of the provincial police.

However, both Mr. Trimmer and Miss Standerwick have been linked with Mr. Gritz in the past. Some say they are part of his current mission.

Miss Standerwick is the daughter of an air force pilot whose plane was shot down over Laos in 1971. She was identified by associates of Mr. Gritz as one of several women on the Gritz team who are daughters of U.S. servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Jo a recent interview, Mr. Gritz said the daughters were stationed at a "safe house" in Washington during November and December while he led a group of Americans and anti-Communist Laotian guerrillas on an unsuccessful mission into Laos. One Laotian was killed and three were wounded.

In the house, Mr. Gritz said, the women helped to monitor a telephone that carried messages from Mr. Gritz in Laos through a radio relay point in Nakhon Phanom to Washington. For the current mission, Mr. Gritz said, he is using some of the women as support personnel.

Mr. Trimmer operated the radio

equipment in Nakhon Phanom during the November-December mission, Charles J. Patterson, a former Army Special Forces sergeant, said in an interview last month.

During the mission, Mr. Patterson, 37, accompanied Mr. Gritz into Laos in an effort financed in part by Hollywood stars — and aided by sophisticated military equipment made available to Mr. Gritz by Litton Industries Inc.

The authorities have been searching for Mr. Gritz and his team ever since the highly decorated Vietnam veteran returned to Thailand last month to search for Americans he contends were captured during the U.S. involvement in Indochina and may still be alive.

Nearly 2,500 servicemen once considered missing to action

in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Virtually all of them, however, are now listed as dead by the Pentagon, although their bodies have not been recovered.

The Thai government has denounced Mr. Gritz' rescue attempts and ordered police in northeastern Thailand to arrest him and his followers. Mr. Gritz' associates have said, however, that it was "too late" to keep him from carrying out his plan to enter Laos.

State Department officials have denied any government involvement with the Gritz missions and have denounced them as counterproductive to official U.S. efforts to secure information from the Laotian government about Americans killed or missing in action.

Mr. Gritz, however, contends that

he has operated with the approval and assistance of U.S. intelligence officials.

Colonel Thalerengsakdi said Mr. Trimmer and Miss Standerwick to a local police official's house for a private talk, refused to discuss the case with a reporter or to disclose his government position. Richard Vinden, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, identified Mr. Muehlike as a consular official whose job is to assist U.S. citizens with legal problems.

In Irving, Texas, Raul Chavez, the national spokesman for the Boy Scouts of America, said his organization "does not have any official or unofficial program that would be considered covert. This is wild."

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from the outlawed Mujahidin group, under the leadership of Massoud Rajavi. The Iranian response contains several pages outlining terrorist incidents allegedly carried out by the Mujahidin in 1981 and 1982.

The reply from Mali denounces allegations by Amnesty International that it was responsible for the deaths of 18 schoolchildren in 1979-80.

A response by Turkey, sent Jan. 5, has been omitted from Mr.

Iran is charged with between 4,500 and 20,000 summary executions since 1980. The Tehran government complained in its response that most of the information sent to Mr. Wako came from

Midgetman Missiles

There is an irony in the arms race: Sometimes the weapons that most threaten American security are those invented by the United States. A case in point is the MIRV missile, the multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle that the United States started deploying in the 1960s. It was Moscow's deployment of its own MIRVs that has made America's 1,000 fixed, land-based Minuteman theoretically vulnerable and created the pressure to find alternatives, like the 10-warhead MX.

Now President Ronald Reagan's new Commission on Strategic Forces, while restudying the MX and other remedies, has cut through to the heart of the problem. It has opened the possibility of returning to small, single-warhead intercontinental missiles: Midgetman. It is a possibility that deserves every encouragement.

The presumed American vulnerability, contrary to common impression, does not arise so much because of the size or accuracy of Moscow's heavy missiles. The Russians are presumed to be gaining a first-strike capability because of their MIRVs. And America's effort to threaten them, in turn, with the MX can only compound the problem.

No invulnerable basing system has been found for the MX, even after studies of 34 alternatives. The MX would thus constitute both a threat to Soviet land missiles and a tempting target. Building it would only foster instability, increasing the danger that in a crisis, the Soviet Union would shoot first.

It is now understood that limiting the numbers of missiles but allowing them to carry multiple warheads provides a premium for an attacker. Allowing for missiles and misses, 10 missiles carrying 10 warheads each could, it is

thought, destroy 40 to 45 of an enemy's missiles. But if each side had only single-warhead missiles, an attack would be a form of self-disarmament: the attacker would have to expend 100 missiles to destroy 40 to 45 of the enemy's missiles.

So turning to a 22,000-pound (10,000-kilogram) Midgetman missile would permit a more stable, more verifiable system of silo deployment — if the United States and Soviet Union agreed to de-MIRV as well to reduce their missiles over a period of years.

Conservative defense analysts like William Van Cleve of the University of Southern California have long favored a return to small, single-warhead missiles. The first to propose it was probably Professor Herbert York, the former Pentagon director of research and engineering and a leading member of the arms control community.

To deal, in arms control, with the asymmetries in Soviet and American forces will require careful formulas. But there is no lack of them. Interesting de-MIRVing proposals have been made by Sidney Drell, a Stanford physicist, and Representative Albert A. Gore Jr. of Tennessee, among others. Senators William S. Cohen of Maine and Sam Nunn of Georgia have introduced "build-down" resolution calling upon the superpowers, when they add a new weapon, to eliminate two that are older and less stabilizing.

Gaining Soviet agreement would not be easy, but the first step is for the United States, which invented the MIRV, to start phasing it out. Substituting a small, single-warhead missile is an idea whose time came, and has now come again.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Begin's Staying Power

The Israeli political system has been massaging the findings of the Beirut massacre inquiry, with disappointing results. It is a good thing for Ariel Sharon to have been removed from the Defense Ministry and from direct control of the country's armed forces. No doubt his designated replacement, Moshe Arens, intends to be defense minister as it is — democratic and independent-minded — and not figure that some successor government is going to arrive on the scene and somehow make that lies unctuously upon the Western conscience today. Poll after poll shows that the vast majority in the West are quite willing to threaten nuclear retaliation for a Soviet nuclear attack, and that they oppose unilateral nuclear disarmament. But first use is something else.

It was a politically popular decision and allowed the West a large margin for social expenditures and economic development. Mr. Howard even credited it for the West's enjoyment, since the 1950s, of living standards unparalleled in history. The unstated belief is the exact reverse of the popular pacifists' or neutrals' allegation that the superpowers want to fight their war in Europe.

The fact is, any war over Europe will be fought in Europe. Germany is where the Cold War started. If Germany today could be towed away to the South Pacific, the United States and the Soviet Union would have to

rely on nuclear weapons for Europe's defense simply because it was the cheapest thing to do.

On the whole, Europeans have preferred illusion. West Germans want to be defended, but not on West German soil. Not on East German soil either. France would prefer, if possible, to be left out of the battle. That is why it has an independent nuclear deterrent. If there has to be fighting, Europeans would prefer it to be on the territory of the two superpowers.

The defense of the West today rests on the threat to inaugurate no-war clear. The strategic credibility of this threat diminishes daily. Its morality is hard to defend. Something has to be done. The obvious solution, painful as it may be, is to re-create a conventional attack. The failure to do so corrodes the foundations of the alliance.

Soviet Succession May Not Be Over

By Myron Rush

ITHACA, New York — Instead of the turbulence and deep crisis that the world expected to follow Leonid I. Brezhnev's death, it witnessed the rapid choice of a successor, the shrewd and knowledgeable manager Yuri V. Andropov, and a seemingly smooth transfer of power. Is the crisis of succession over? Did Mr. Brezhnev's death transmute the acute political conflict of his last months into political order and a harmonious collective leadership? Not likely.

The political contest that placed heavy additional demands on the aging ruler (and may have contributed to his death) continues after him, but with the shifting loyalties and changing alliances characteristic of Soviet politics in times of instability and uncertainty.

This contest will decide not only the composition of the leadership and the character of its policies but also the balance among the key instruments of rule: the party apparatus, economic bureaucracy, political police and the army. That balance could change in fundamental ways, making the Soviet Union of Leonid Brezhnev — to which we in the West had grown accustomed — something quite different from that of Mr. Andropov.

When Mr. Brezhnev died, Mr. Andropov moved quickly to exploit the disarray of the weakened Brezhnev-Konstantin Chernenko faction. He secured the post of party general secretary in a fait accompli. Subsequently, the Chernenko faction regrouped its forces and prevented Mr. Andropov from acquiring Mr. Brezhnev's second key office — head of state. Even three months after Mr. Brezhnev's death, the post remains vacant, testimony to a temporary standstill between the rival factions.

Currently, the two factions are in an unstable balance. Mr. Andropov is mentioned prominently in the press and is now the recognized spokesman of the new leadership. Several regional leaders, who were among Mr. Chernenko's strongest supporters while Mr. Brezhnev lived, have since been in the forefront of those acknowledging Mr. Andropov's ascendancy.

The present instability in the leadership, and the shifting balance among the regime's institutions, leaves the situation fluid. Mr. Andropov's efforts to capitalize on this fluidity to win personal control of the party apparatus and consolidate personal power face formidable obstacles. If he beats the odds, he may end up ruling over a power structure in which the armed forces and the political police (at least initially) will have substantially more political weight than the party apparatus does — and the party apparatus less — than in past decades.

The writer is a professor of government at Cornell University. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.



If Europe Wants a 'Moral' Defense, It Must Be Prepared to Pay For It

By William Pfaff

OXFORD, England — The nuclear debate at its most ferocious is a moral debate; yet the main moral issue usually is avoided. It is that the West is unwilling to pay what morality costs. The Oxford military historian Michael Howard has just made exactly this point in letter to The Times of London, noting that the Western countries decided in 1953 to rely on nuclear weapons for Europe's defense simply because it was the cheapest thing to do.

It was a politically popular decision and allowed the West a large margin for social expenditures and economic development. Mr. Howard even credited it for the West's enjoyment, since the 1950s, of living standards unparalleled in history. The policy of more bang for the buck, as they said at the time, put more bucks — and pounds, francs, lira and marks — into the pockets of Western voters and purchasers.

But like it or not, it was a moral decision. NATO thereby obliged itself to initiate nuclear war to counter a major land attack by the Soviet Union. It was a moral decision, and one that lies uneasily upon the Western conscience today. Poll after poll shows that the vast majority in the West are quite willing to threaten nuclear retaliation for a Soviet nuclear attack, and that they oppose unilateral nuclear disarmament. But first use is something else.

Last year four men oot otherwise known for moralizing foreign policy positions — Robert McNamara, Gerard C. Smith, George Kennan and McGeorge Bundy — called on the United States to give its first use ("Paying Off the Alliance's Nuclear Mortgage," *IHT*, Nov. 17). The Roman Catholic bishops in the United States have drafted a statement on nuclear policy which, in its present (provisional) form, condemns a policy of first use. The Anglican General Synod did the same at its recent meeting in London.

In Western Europe, especially the German Federal Republic, this often is interpreted with alarm, as a disguised retreat from the NATO commitment to defend Europe. The presidential elections are now behind the Greek Cypriots. Sunday's vote saw President Spyros Kyprianou receiving a clear mandate for his policy of negotiating with the Turkish Cypriots. At least six months remain until the dust of the promised election campaign begins to rise in Turkey, with the possible hardening of attitudes this could cause among the Turkish Cypriots. The best that outside powers can hope to achieve is to help create the conditions in which the inter-communal talks can at last begin to tackle the real issues dividing the two communities. Dramatic breakthroughs are not to be expected, but a clear opportunity for progress now exists.

— The Financial Times (London).

Other Opinion

An Opening in Cyprus

shop, confiscating more than 170 titles and raiding the homes of several dissidents.

In Guyana, the country's independent and opposition press faces continued harassment through government-instigated libel suits and government refusal to allow the importing of newsprint. In Brazil, three journalists have been imprisoned.

In Nepal, a new law tightens controls on journalists, and provides for expulsion or jail for violations. In the Indian state of Bihar, a proposed law would jail journalists for "scurrilous" writing.

Wherever censorship exists, it must be fought. When anyone's voice is stilled, whether that voice is raised in a powerful nation or in a tiny state, all voices are threatened, and all freedom is diminished.

— The Los Angeles Times.

On Anti-Americanism

The foreign secretary, Mr. Francis Pym, has delivered a timely warning against the dangers of the current fashion for anti-Americanism. It appears that a great many people in Britain and Europe have forgotten the extent to which the United States underwrites our security and, by bearing a burden within NATO that is disproportionately heavy, enables her allies to devote more resources to nonmilitary spending than they could have.

Nor should we pretend that America needs Europe as much as we need America. A go-it-alone Fortress America would be perfectly viable and secure, whereas a Europe which had been deserted by American ground forces and decoupled from the U.S. nuclear arsenal would soon be forced into odious accommodations with the Soviet Union.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Sicilians a Hit in London

LONDON — From what in advance looked to be a very doubtful theatrical venture, the performances of the Sicilian peasant players have become the rage of London. The Shaftesbury Theatre is filled every night with as fashionable an audience as you can find. The Sicilians have apparently become a babbit. I noticed the same faces in the audience night after night — not the nervous, high-strung faces of the Latin people, but the stolid, impassive countenances of those who are English born and bred. The crude, rude, rough acting seems to fascinate the cold-blooded Britons. These swarthy-faced actors have given the old fogey devotees of theatrical art a jolt they will not get over in a hurry.

1933: Mrs. Roosevelt's Reaction

NEW YORK — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt displayed remarkable calm and fortitude during the interval between the time of the first report of the attempt on her husband's life and the assurance of his safety, given by Mr. Roosevelt himself in a telephone conversation shortly after the shooting. "It's great news," she cried when she heard of her husband's escape. She left at once for Grand Central Station to take a train for Ithaca, New York, where she spoke at Cornell University. "If you are to public life these things happen," she said before taking the train. "If they want to get you they can, and so the only thing to do is just to go along and not think of such things any more than you have to."

White-Bread Answers for a No-Bread Crisis

By George F. Will

dates the country with increasingly unnecessary commodities."

The Sontagian definition of "necessary" is obscure. But Miss Sontag's books are, presumably, necessary commodities, as is the theory she espouses concerning commodities and conduct: "It is self-evident that the Reader's Digest and Lawrence Welk and Hilton Hotels are organically connected with the Special Forces napalm villages in Guatemala."

Her theory resembles Mr. Mailer's justly famous White Bread Theory of History. White bread, he said, is the "embodiment" of, among other things, "corporation land which took the taste and crust out of bread and wrapped the remains in wax paper and was, at the far extension of this same process, the same mentality which was out in Asia escalating, defoliating, ... White bread was also television."

It probably was this ability to see the big picture that caused President Mitterrand to seek Mr. Mailer's counsel. That, and the fact that Mr. Mailer shares Mr. Mitterrand's enthusiasm for things Third World. In the history of literature, there is no love as affecting as that

case. Americans would never be raised to the Cuban level of joy.

"The Cubans know a lot," she once wrote, "about spontaneity, gaiety, sensuality and freakish-out. They are not linear, desiccated creatures of print-culture."

There is nothing like a steady diet of communist print, edited by a minister of culture, to cure linear tendencies.

And what good came of it all?

"Well," said Mr. Galbraith (perhaps seriously, perhaps not; I do not know how to tell when Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Mailer are being serious), "I found Norman Mailer's proposal for a tax on plastics very interesting." Besides, Mr. Galbraith said, "Any journalist would ask if this was actually useful."

Utility is a concept important to economists, but it would be tacky to allow utilitarian considerations to spoil the fun of living well on other people's money. French taxpayers paid the bill the government incurred renting these intellectuals.

Mr. Mitterrand's policies are failing, so we want to change the subject. Cultural posturing suits the timeless French vanity and today's French austerity. Even after a decade of inflation, intellectuals come cheap.

The Washington Post.

Made in Australia

Regarding "GATT Rule on Services Is Crucial" (IHT, Feb. 3):

Perhaps protectionism is not always as bad as Harry L. Freeman of American Express thinks when he cites as a horrid example: "Australia forbids the screening of television commercials filmed abroad."

The slate of distinguished Australian films we witnessed in the past decade was, in some ways, spawned by this measure. When Australian TV couldn't import stonach-acid and soft-drink commercials made in the U.S.A. and had to generate its own they provided apprenticeships for future film-makers whose brevity, imagination, imagery, and intercutting — later applied to serious subjects — are filling our screens with slick, provocative, well-made films for the masses that may be as important to cinema history as the Czech film renaissance of the 1960s was.

AL ROSSUM.

Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

<p

Major Camp of Rebels In Cambodia May Be Hanoi's Next Target

By William Brangham
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces have withdrawn from a Cambodian resistance base they overran two weeks ago at the Thai-Cambodian border and are moving northward into position for a possible assault on the headquarters of the main noncommunist guerrilla group hunting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia according to Western and Thai diplomatic and intelligence sources.

The withdrawal Thursday from a camp run by the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front opposite the Thai border village of Nong Samet, about 50,000 Cambodian refugees live there, and living in their midst recently were 1,850 Vietnamese refugees crammed into a detention camp.

That authorities recently closed the camp after allowing U.S. and other Western immigration officials to process the Vietnamese for resettlement abroad. After the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service came under criticism for turning down many applicants, including some with close relatives in the United States, it reconsidered a number of cases and ended up taking 1,100 refugees, or 62 percent of the applicants.

Other countries took nearly 700 of the so-called "land people," who made a hazardous overland trip across Cambodia to reach the Thai border, and 95 young single males rejected by all the resettlement countries were moved to Thailand's Khao-I-Dang refugee camp.

Western diplomatic sources confirmed that the Vietnamese early this month started building a barricade consisting of a dike with a road on the eastern side and a spiked ditch 20 feet (six meters) wide and 10 feet deep on the western side.

Unlike last year, the Vietnamese so far have refrained from mounting a large-scale sustained offensive. Instead they have carried out selective strikes and have concentrated on the weaker, noncommunist resistance groups instead of trying to wipe out the 30,000 to 40,000 hardened guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge.

The Western and Thai intelligence sources believe a likely target of the estimated 3,000 Vietnamese troops that overran the Nong Chan camp is a camp opposite Ban Sang containing the military headquarters and some training facilities of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, which is led by

a former Cambodian prime minister, Sou Sam.

Other potential targets are a Khmer Rouge camp at Phnom Chai and one to the north run by the faction of the former Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Prince Sihanouk and Mr. Sou Sam hold the posts of president and prime minister respectively in a loose coalition with the Khmer Rouge.

Another possible Vietnamese target is a sprawling National Liberation Front camp opposite the Thai border village of Nong Samet. About 50,000 Cambodian refugees live there, and living in their midst recently were 1,850 Vietnamese refugees crammed into a detention camp.

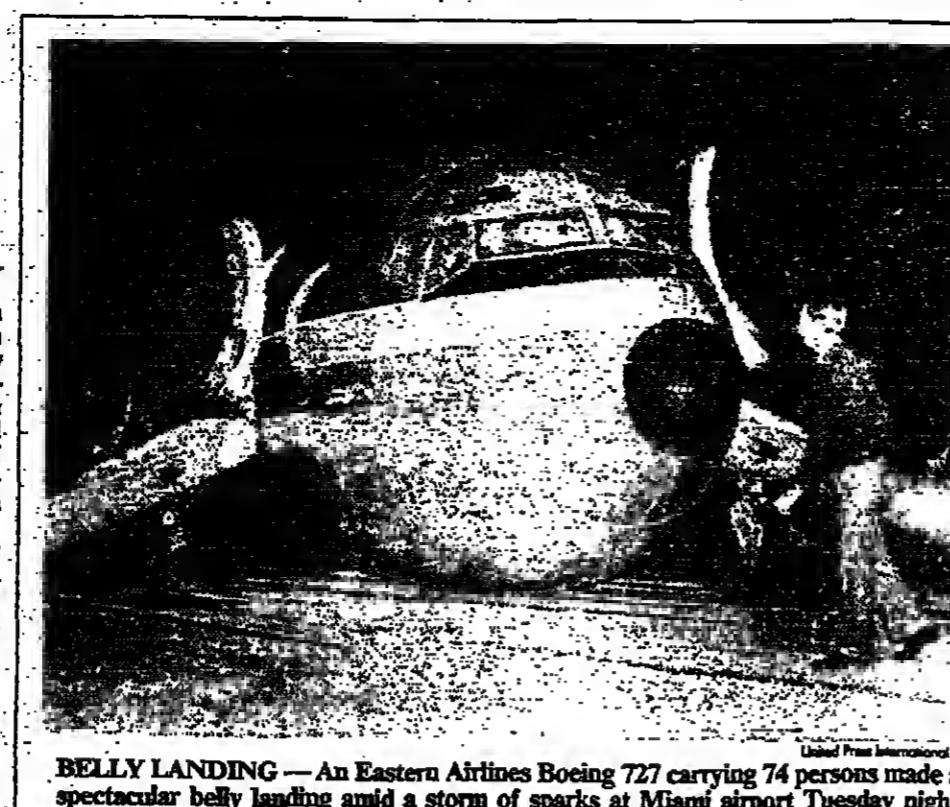
That authorities recently closed the camp after allowing U.S. and other Western immigration officials to process the Vietnamese for resettlement abroad. After the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service came under criticism for turning down many applicants, including some with close relatives in the United States, it reconsidered a number of cases and ended up taking 1,100 refugees, or 62 percent of the applicants.

Other countries took nearly 700 of the so-called "land people," who made a hazardous overland trip across Cambodia to reach the Thai border, and 95 young single males rejected by all the resettlement countries were moved to Thailand's Khao-I-Dang refugee camp.

Western diplomatic sources confirmed that the Vietnamese early this month started building a barricade consisting of a dike with a road on the eastern side and a spiked ditch 20 feet (six meters) wide and 10 feet deep on the western side.

Unlike last year, the Vietnamese so far have refrained from mounting a large-scale sustained offensive. Instead they have carried out selective strikes and have concentrated on the weaker, noncommunist resistance groups instead of trying to wipe out the 30,000 to 40,000 hardened guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge.

The Western and Thai intelligence sources believe a likely target of the estimated 3,000 Vietnamese troops that overran the Nong Chan camp is a camp opposite Ban Sang containing the military headquarters and some training facilities of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, which is led by



BELLY LANDING — An Eastern Airlines Boeing 727 carrying 74 persons made a spectacular belly landing amid a storm of sparks at Miami airport Tuesday night after having problems with its landing gear. Six passengers received minor injuries.

Anti-Government Student March In Bangladesh Stopped by Police

By

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Students tried Wednesday to hold an anti-government demonstration in Bangladesh's southern port city of Chittagong, but police stopped them. It was the third day of clashes in Bangladesh between police and students; five persons have died.

Witnesses said police stopped students in Chittagong trying to march in support of protesters in Dhaka, which was put under a curfew on Monday after fierce clashes. They said that Chittagong, where two persons were reported killed in clashes Tuesday, also observed a partial strike. But there were no reports of any serious incidents.

But one Western diplomat said: "It's for a variety of purposes, not the least of which is to keep people in." He said 60,000 conscripted Cambodians were working on a barricade and have completed a stretch of five to six kilometers (three to three and a half miles).

According to a journalist who visited the Cambodian city of Siem Reap recently, a Cambodian district official said the barricade would run 32 kilometers.

what was seen as an indication that authorities were now in control of the situation. Most of the troops who moved into the city on Tuesday were withdrawn and replaced by police.

The violence started Monday when students at Dhaka University protested the introduction of compulsory courses in Arabic and English. Police broke up the demonstration, but five persons were killed and more than 100 injured in violence that followed in Dhaka and other cities. Dhaka University and all other educational institutions in the city were ordered closed until Feb. 27.

The political alliance has been urging Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, who seized power in a military coup last March, to return power to a civilian administration.

Political analysts said Wednesday that General Ershad might soon begin talks with politicians to examine prospects for a national government that would lead to a return to democratic rule.

A former president of Bangladesh, Khondaker Moshtaq Ahmed, of the rightist Democratic League, renewed his call Wednesday for a return to civilian rule.

"This is the national consensus. This is the only way to overcome the crisis," he said.

On becoming party chief in

Waldeck Rochet Dies At 77; Led French Left

New York Times Service

PARIS — Waldeck Rochet, 77, the French Communist leader from 1964 to 1972 and the architect of a policy of greater independence from the Soviet Union, has died after a long illness, party officials said.

Since 1970 until his death Tuesday, he had been in near-seclusion, delegating his power to Georges Marchais, who took over formally as the secretary-general in 1972.

Under Mr. Rochet, the French party had about 500,000 members, making it the second-largest Communist Party in the West, after Italy's.

Mr. Rochet, who was balding, thickset, and had a heavy Burgundian accent, was the personification of the French peasant. He shrewdly cultivated this image, inspiring confidence and votes from France's agricultural population.

Born in St.-Croix, near Lyons, Mr. Rochet was the son of a shoemaker and became a vegetable farmer during his teens. He joined the party in 1924, organizing farm workers in the Lyons region. In 1931, the party sent him to study at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow.

After his return, he won a seat in the National Assembly in 1936. Loyal to Moscow, he refused to condemn the Soviet-German non-aggression pact concluded in August 1939, just before the Germans attacked Poland at the start of World War II. With France's entry into the war, this was considered an act of treason, and Mr. Rochet, along with other party officials, was sent to prison in Algeria.

On his release in 1942, Mr. Rochet joined the French underground in Algeria and, the following year, went to London as the party's liaison with de Gaulle's Free French forces.

After the war, Mr. Rochet became a member of the Politburo in 1950, a party secretary in 1959, and two years later the deputy general secretary.

On becoming party chief in

1964, Mr. Rochet promptly sought closer arrangements with other leftist groups. In 1965 he formed a coalition with the Socialists to back François Mitterrand for president.

In a display of independence from Moscow, Mr. Rochet surprised the world in August 1968, when the French party denounced the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. Just one month earlier, he had acted as go-between, shuttling between Prague and Moscow in an attempt to reconcile the Kremlin and Alexander Dubcek, the liberal Czechoslovak Communist Party leader.

Mr. Rochet had a kidney operation in Moscow in June 1969 after a party conference and retired from politics shortly thereafter, tending his garden in Nanterre, a working-class suburb of Paris. He was the author of several books on France's agricultural population.

■ **Other deaths:**

Kenneth F. Tringham, 96, an international yachtsman and clouting-firm heir who helped develop Bermuda into a leading tourist area, Feb. 2 in Bermuda.



Waldeck Rochet

Michael Cefola, 74, one of the original members of the Manhattan Project team that developed the atomic bomb, Saturday in Hawthorne, New York.

Marian Nixon, 78, who played the title role in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" in 1932, Sunday in Los Angeles.

Relief Official Fears Thousands Could Die in Ethiopian Drought

Reuters

NAIROBI — Tens of thousands of people could die and more than three million are threatened with food shortages in Ethiopia's worst drought in 10 years, a senior aid worker said Wednesday.

Mark Bowden, regional adviser of the Save the Children Fund, said in an interview after he visited Ethiopia that the situation was reminiscent of a drought there in the early 1970s in which more than 300,000 people died.

The money is to be spent largely on renovating relief centers, supplementary food for children and transportation.

"At the moment there is no firewood in the relief centers so the people are burning sorghum stalks," he said. "The lack of cooking facilities means that all they can do with wheat aid is roast it."

9% of Nurses in Poll Gave An Overdose to the Dying

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One in 11 nurses responding to a nonscientific survey said they had intentionally given overdoses of narcotics to dying patients, according to the current issue of *Nursing Life* magazine.

Its July-August issue last year, the magazine published 85 questions dealing with ethical dilemmas nurses may face. Of the magazine's approximately 165,000 readers, 5,085 responded.

Among the questions asked was: "Have you or anyone you know ever deliberately given an overdose of a narcotic to a dying patient with intractable pain?"

Eight percent of the 5,085 respondents said they had done so and would do so again. One percent said they had and would not do so again.

Sixty-one percent said they had not and never would administer such a dose, and 30 percent said they had not done so but might, under some circumstances.

Nancy Perrin, spokeswoman for the American Nurses Association, said Tuesday that she hoped that the figures would not lead to the belief that nine of every 100 nurses were administering lethal injections of narcotics to patients.

"This is an opinion survey and not a scientific survey," she said, adding that in most such cases nurses may have been ordered by doctors to administer the narcotics.

Although the dose was abnormally high.

The sampling is not a random, scientifically valid poll such as those by professional polling organizations, said Maryanne Werner, associate publisher of *Nursing Life*.

She said she believed the large number of responses made the results statistically valid to some degree.

Almost all of the magazine's readers are nurses, and almost half of them work in supervisory positions, she said.

The survey also asked whether nurses, believing a doctor to be incompetent, would inform patients if asked. About 33 percent of respondents said they would not.

Sixty-five percent said they would tell patients that, if necessary, they could change doctors. Only 1 percent said they would reveal their beliefs about a doctor's competence.

The survey explored other questions about tensions between doctors and nurses regarding methods of treatment and found that, compared with respondents in a similar nursing magazine survey in 1974, nurses are more assertive, especially those newer to the profession.

Nurses are more willing to refuse or question doctors' orders than they were 10 years ago, according to the new survey. They also are more likely to tell review boards about errors they see doctors make.

Court Lets N.Y. Enforce Jews' Marriage Pacts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jewish marriage contracts that require spouses to obtain divorces from special religious panels may be enforced by state courts, the New York State Court of Appeals has ruled.

The court, the state's highest, ruled 4-3 Tuesday that the marriage contracts, or *kuntras*, which are signed by Orthodox and Conservative Jews, are binding civil contracts as well as religious covenants. As such, the court held, the contracts can be enforced without entangling the state excessively in religious affairs.

In recent years, Jewish spouses have effectively prevented their mates from obtaining Jewish divorces. The spouses can do so by failing to appear before a special panel, known as a *beth din*.

Without such a Jewish divorce, Jews are unable to remarry within the Orthodox and Conservative branches of the faith, even though they have obtained civil divorces.



AFTER GIVING YOU MORE ON THE GROUND WE'RE GIVING YOU MORE IN THE AIR.

FROM THE GLENS OF STRATHSPEY

Cardhu
PURE MALT HIGHLAND

Cardhu, 12 year old highland malt whisky, distilled in strictly limited quantities since 1824.

Bottled by John Walker & Sons Ltd, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

You get the best of both worlds when you travel French. On the ground, no more airport headaches. At our new gateway, the Paris Express Terminal, there are only 70 meters from plane to exit, express luggage facilities and convenient connecting flights to anywhere in the world. In the air, Air France also gives you more. The Boeing 737 has now been added to our B727 and Airbus fleet in Europe. New destinations are extending the Air France network, with an increase in the frequency of existing flights and connecting flights. Enabling passengers to enjoy more often that special quality of hospitality and savoir-faire that you only get when you fly French. So next time you have business in the air, travel Air France. We're making the world a better place to fly in.

AIR FRANCE 
FOR TRAVELLING EUROPE

STYLE

The Long and Short of Spring Fashions

By Tish Jett

International Herald Tribune
Is the skirt three inches shorter this year? Will you have to lose five pounds from each thigh in order to wear it? Are the requisite heels sky-high or low to the ground? Is a dress better than a suit, and do you belt it all in—at the waist, hipbone, derriere, or let the fabric flow?

Not serious quandaries these, but nonetheless pesky little problems that present themselves at least twice a year—and for those more devoted to fashion's foibles some five times annually—when one is committed to owning the latest and the greatest for not only spring and summer, but also holiday, resort and summer.

If anyone knows the answers to these questions, it is the designers who are in the business of changing the looks and thus constantly reviving that smoldering desire to be au courant.

For the up-to-the-minute twists and turns on spring 1983, designers from Milan, Paris, New York, Rome and London answered these three questions:

What is your favorite total look? What do you consider the single best buy? And, what is the most important styling touch, the "frocks," that is, when do you wear your belt, do you roll your sleeves, turn up your collar, wear your pearls as a headband, etc?

London designer Zandra Rhodes likes ample dresses that "give women the free choice to belt or not to belt. As a single item I think a tunic in a large print that sort of hangs and slides in various asymmetrical ways over a close-fitting dress is wonderful," she said. "The easiest touch that anyone can do is to take a piece of fabric or fringed suede and wrap it around your hips."

In Paris, Kenzo agrees with the wrapped hip concept and likes to see the body draped in fabric even when the skirt is part of a suit (as in his sketch) with a classic jacket. "Furthermore, anyone can take a piece of fabric, wrap it pareu style and belt it," he said.

Emmanuel Ungaro prefers to see women in his signature print dresses, mostly cut with a soft, draped effect, and falling just around the knee, with either a wool spencer jacket or vest in a bright color "like yellow, purple, green or turquoise," he said. And again, he too, prefers the oil sash, but the important difference for him: "It wraps the waist."

From New York, Bill Blass maintains that the suit is crucial for spring, "fitted, shaped and tailored



Kenzo's softly draped skirt with a classic jacket, Calvin Klein's slimly elegant suit and Carla Fendi's bare vest look.

to the body with a slim skirt and very fitted jacket." A special item, which many women may already have in their wardrobes, he said, "is a vest. I like a pinstripe suit with, say, a coordinated plaid lapel and a third fabric for the vest. Undoubtedly the most significant detail of the season is tailored. Precisely fitted suits."

Perry Ellis has a softer approach to spring, preferring long, full

skirts. "They are the longest I've ever designed, with a wide belt and short jacket that stops at the waist and I like to see this type of suit with high platform espadrilles. The one thing to own now that will make all the difference is a wide, from five to six inch, belt. It goes over skirts, jackets and changes the mood of everything," he said.

Calvin Klein is into total elegance with ultra-slim skirts and

short, cropped jackets of another fabric. He too belts his waists high and wide and frames the face with up-turned collars held in place with softly bowed ribbons.

Rome's Carla Fendi says crisp white is the only color of importance this year. "A little cotton pique suit with pants topped by either a long blazer or a short dinner jacket is the freshest way to dress," she said. "The best find of the

moment is a waistcoat and the most interesting way to wear it is bare under a jacket. It's different, a romantic and feminine scent; or a rose, spice and cinnamon mixture for those who prefer earthier aromas."

Luciano Soprani, who works out of Milan, believes no one should be without a classic "motoring coat" about mid-calf and preferably worn as a modern costume over a blouse, jacket and either pants or a skirt. Soprani is so enamored of this coat that he sees it as the look, item and single styling detail for spring. "You can even wear it in white bñen as a beach cover over a maillot," he added.

At Basile, it is the coat suit with an elongated torso and emphasis on the hip, with the most important ingredient "the delicate blouse in silk or linen with sheer floral appliques of organza." Here the belt takes on yet another variation, double-wrapped or at waist and about one inch wide.

If confusion still reigns, consider this: With so many choices, it's almost impossible not to be a la mode.

Charles of the Ritz has announced it will introduce a "revolutionary" environmental fragrance diffusion system this fall, but declined to give details beyond promising it will "disseminate aroma on a continuous, controllable basis without distortion." The company has hired fashion designer Jean Paul Gaultier to give it his imprimatur.

According to Stephan Marc Klein, an environmental psychologist, the sense of smell is emotionally charged, "and like colors it elicits different reactions."

Jane Spivak, a psychotherapist, says "aromas can reduce or intensify anxiety and evoke memories" although they are hard to define and difficult to remember once you leave them. "The smell of a particular bush might remind you of your childhood and summer camp," she said.

Klein maintains that scents that make you feel comfortable may even help you perform better. "A pleasant aroma introduced into a conference room could help close a big business deal," he said, "and a home with fragrance allows for more complete sensual experience below, to add refinement to your regime."

According to Stephan Marc Klein, an environmental psychologist, the sense of smell is emotionally charged, "and like colors it elicits different reactions."

Charles of the Ritz has announced it will introduce a "revolutionary" environmental fragrance diffusion system this fall, but declined to give details beyond promising it will "disseminate aroma on a continuous, controllable basis without distortion." The company has hired fashion designer Jean Paul Gaultier to give it his imprimatur.

According to Stephan Marc Klein, an environmental psychologist, the sense of smell is emotionally charged, "and like colors it elicits different reactions."

Jane Spivak, a psychotherapist, says "aromas can reduce or intensify anxiety and evoke memories" although they are hard to define and difficult to remember once you leave them. "The smell of a particular bush might remind you of your childhood and summer camp," she said.

Klein maintains that scents that make you feel comfortable may even help you perform better. "A pleasant aroma introduced into a conference room could help close a big business deal," he said, "and a home with fragrance allows for more complete sensual experience below, to add refinement to your regime."

Elegant creatures look as if they eat through osmosis," states Auto Guerlain, favored makeup artist of the queen of Jordan, Princess Lauder and David Bowie. (He even managed to make Catherine Deneuve look more elegant than ever in her latest film, "The Hunger"). "There is never a touch of grease, only a controlled sheen. The effect is powdered without being mate, like a magnific. Elegance is a balance of proportions. You make everything elongated so it flows like the river and is as strong as the mountains." Elegant essentials: "A good forehead, long nose, thick brows and a good and to the brow."

For cold specifics: "Use a hot tone over a cool tone, or vice versa. Blush cheekbones pink and highlight with persimmon; blush pink with unexpected tang with turquoise under the eye. You should have more color on the upper lid than the lower. Touch spot for violet highlight."

"I like the intellectual-elegant face," says Alberto Faria, a makeup artist who's worked on such witty beauties as Nastassja Kinski and Candice Bergen. "I can't find a foundation that's pale enough. Checks are secondary; the emphasis is on eyes and mouth. Use tones of purple from pale metallics in dark matte silvery shades. On the eyelid, I use gray with purple over it for a strange effect; gray smudged over black pencil liner near the lashes, and a touch of gold in the center of the lid. A pale, pale blue on the brow. Each color is blended into the next."

Forget braids, chignons and conventional elegant hair frappings. Chic hair is softly layered to earlobe level, into two New York hair innovators, Harry King and Nick Faria. "Squared off, short and sleek," says Faria, "softly layered to enhance the cheek and jawbone; subtle highlights on honey blonde emphasize shine. It's back to blowdrying."

Short with back and sides, advises King, "with longer lengths on top and temples. Use a liquid setting lotion to keep hair almost glued to the sides of the head. It's what you'd call a look."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will be in top shape."

At the Salle des Champs-Elysées, you will find an American Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers. A Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level, for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Elysées is a whole building devoted to you so you will

Now
grances,
me Scents

SCIENCE

Bone Marrow Transplants Made Easier

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eighteen young children who faced almost certain death in infancy are alive and healthy today because of a new technique used in bone marrow transplantation.

Photographs of some of the children, all robust, smiling toddlers, can be seen on the wall of a doctor's office at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center here, where the technique was perfected. Only months before their pictures were taken, they were all tragically wasted by infections. For each of them, less than an ounce of transplanted bone marrow made the difference.

The new technique promises to make bone marrow transplants far more available than they have been, for people suffering from a variety of serious and potentially fatal diseases. In the long range, bone marrow transplants appear to have greater potential for saving lives than transplants of major organs. A report on our work in the field was issued this month by the scientists at Sloan-Kettering.

Bone transplantation itself is far simpler than heart, kidney and liver transplants. Only a little is needed — about 25 cubic centimeters, or a little less than an ounce, when the new technique is employed to purify the marrow. It can be infused as a liquid into a vein. But in terms of biology the problems of bone marrow transplantation are severe.

The children who were treated had all been born with almost total lack of natural immune defenses, a condition called severe combined immunodeficiency. Such children often develop life-threatening illnesses from all kinds of common infections and even from germs that are insignificant to a healthy person. The only cure is a transplantation of bone marrow.

BONE marrow transplants have been done successfully for more than a decade in children for whom options were available whose tissue types match those of the recipient. But the children on whom the new technique was tried had no such perfectly matched donors. They received their bone marrow transplants from donors whose tissues were far from being a perfect match with their own.

One of the key problems has been that of preventing life-threatening reactions between the donated marrow and the patient's body. At first, the problem was solved mainly by limiting transplants to patients for whom there was a perfectly matched donor. The best donor is an identical twin.

Scientists have made great progress in recent years in identifying and classifying human tissue types. It is a problem similar to typing blood, but tissue types are much more complex, and donors for any patient are therefore far more difficult to find.

For almost two-thirds of all potential marrow transplant patients no donor with a suitable tissue type can be found in time. The new technique makes it possible to find a donor.



...is poured over albumin. The T-cells clamp to the lectin and sink to the bottom of the albumin while marrow mixture remains on top.

The New York Times

None makes a donor's bone marrow compatible with that of the recipient even if the tissue types differ slightly. The 18 successes, out of 22 attempts, are the total achieved throughout the world with the new technique in treating gravely immunodeficient children, according to Dr. Richard J. O'Reilly, a leader of the research team at Sloan-Kettering. His group has done almost half of the transplants. The rest, here and abroad, were by doctors who learned the technique from the team that developed it.

The doctors used bone marrow described by specialists as "half matched." In biological terms this represents a serious disparity. With conventional treatment such mismatches are all doomed.

The new transplants were all done from five months to two years ago. The children remain healthy, have normally active immunity to infection and must be considered cured. The technique that made these successes possible was a way of preparing bone marrow before transplantation so that it does not cause a destructive reaction in the patient who receives it.

In the technical terminology of the field, transplanted tissue is called a graft and the recipient is called the host. The attacks by transplanted marrow on the patient who receives it are therefore called graft-versus-host disease. It is often fatal. Yet Dr. O'Reilly said graft-versus-host disease has simply not been a problem with the new technique. One important problem that does exist is that it makes transplanted bone marrow more difficult to grow properly, sometimes leading to a failure of the transplant.

In an announcement, Sloan-Kettering said five more children suffering from severe immunodeficiency had been treated since the report was prepared and seven with advanced, otherwise untreatable leukemia had also had marrow transplants aided by the new technique.

All five of the additional immunodeficient children and one with leukemia are considered

cured. Dr. O'Reilly said the center had done eight transplants altogether in this series. Five patients are presumed cured and one died. In two cases it is still too early to assess.

The method depends on the knowledge, developed by many scientists over the last 20 years or more, that graft-versus-host disease is produced mainly by the action of just one class of white blood cells, known as T-cells. In the new technique, the bone marrow sample is mixed with a soybean substance, called a lectin, with which mature T-cells clamp together on contact. When the treated marrow is placed on top of a thick substance such as albumin in a test tube, the aggregates of T-cells and lectin will sink to the bottom because they are heavy.

The remaining marrow cells at the top of the test tube will be almost entirely free of mature T-cells. They are given a second purification by mixing them with red blood cells of sheep, which capture any remaining T-cells. After this double purification, the marrow can be transplanted with little or no risk of graft-versus-host disease, the scientists have found.

The donor of bone marrow for the patients at the cancer center here were all close relatives. There are other biological problems in bone marrow transplantation, and close genetic links between donor and recipient are believed to help in solving these problems too.

The field also confronts severe problems of donor supply as well. Dr. E. Donald Thomas of the University of Washington in Seattle, a pioneer in the field, estimates that it would take a donor panel of 10,000 people to be sure of finding one suitably matched donor for 80 percent of the tissue types to be found among potential transplant patients.

Other methods are also under development at several institutions, including the use of special antibodies, called monoclonal antibodies, to attack mature T-cells. Successful use of this technique has been reported by Dr. Ellis Reinerz of Boston's Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.

SOME experts believe it is unlikely that wider donor procurement alone will ever solve the problem. That why they are devoting much effort to finding safe, effective ways of using marrow that is less than perfectly matched.

A general problem in bone marrow transplantation is that the patient's own bone marrow must be destroyed for the transplant to be successful and this means that patient will die if the transplant does not succeed. For that reason, such transplants are limited to illnesses in which there is no other hope of cure.

But, if transplants could be done safely and effectively between unrelated people, experts agree, the use of such transplants could be broadened greatly. Thousands of patients could probably be saved from currently incurable disease. Many disorders of the blood and immune system might be cured, including cancers such as leukemia, and a broad range of dangerous blood diseases, including sickle cell anemia and thalassemia, also known as Cooley's anemia.

Parapsychology: The Ethics of Debunking

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

kinesis (moving objects by mental energy), and ESP (extrasensory perception).

Debunking is as old as parapsychology itself, both tracing their roots to the founding of the British Society for Psychical Research in 1882. Yet Mr. Randi, known professionally as The Amazing Randi, has exposed the legend of alleged psychics and attempted to purge parapsychological research of shoddy methodology. In 1976, he helped found the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, whose members include such scientists and science writers as Isaac Asimov, Martin Gardner, Carl Sagan and B.F. Skinner.

MR. RANDI, feeling that psychics were often "clueless," came up with weak excuses for failures of their experiments, decided on an experiment of his own. His hypotheses were two: first, that no matter how much money parapsychologists lavished on equipment, fakes would still get through; second, that the researchers, fearing they were too smart to be fooled, would refuse the help of a professional magician.

He saw an opportunity to test his ideas in 1979 when the McDonnell Foundation (created by the late James S. McDonnell, chairman of the McDonnell Douglas Corp.) donated \$500,000 to Washington University to set up a psychic research laboratory. Dr. Peter R. Phillips, a physicist, was named director. "It was the largest grant for parapsychological research ever," Mr. Randi said.

Project Alpha began in October 1979, when the two teen-age magicians, Steven Shaw and Michael Edwards, presented themselves at the lab as psychics able to bend spoons, keys, and other metal objects by the power of concentration.

Record Cold Is Created

United Press International

TOKYO — A team of Japanese physicists successfully broke the supercold threshold and created the lowest temperature ever recorded, Tokyo University said Tuesday.

The group, led by Professor Kazuo Ono of the university's Institute of Solid State Physics, lowered the temperature inside a container to .000032 degrees centigrade above absolute zero (minus 273.15 C), a university spokesman said.

The previous recorded low temperature of .000032 degrees centigrade above absolute zero was set two years ago by the Julius Nuclear Research Institute of West Germany, the spokesman said.

"We expect the breakthrough to provide engineers with an important additional tool to experiment on superconductivity and other unknown physical phenomena," Professor Ono said.

At temperatures approaching absolute zero — the level at which a body would be totally deprived of heat — the electrical resistance of metals and other objects drops to an extremely low level, making them superconductive.

The phenomenon has been applied in nuclear fusion furnaces, linear-induction motor cars and Josephson devices, which are expected to take the place of integrated circuits in ultra-high capacity cryogenic computers in the near future.

The breakthrough came in an experiment in a vacuum cryostat, or regulator for maintaining a constant low temperature, filled with 200 liters (44 gallons) of liquid helium.

Professor Ono said he believes the cryostat, which measures some three meters (10 feet) in height and 80 centimeters (2.62 feet) in diameter, is the world's most efficient low-temperature vessel. He said he believed the group would succeed in lowering the supercold threshold to as low as .00002 degrees centigrade above absolute zero in the near future.

It ended at Mr. Randi's January press conference in New York. Dr. Phillips was not invited to the coup de grace. "The press conference is revealing of their motives," he said in an interview. "If it was solely a search for scientific truth, the experiment would not have been terminated in that way."

"I don't have feelings of resentment," he added. "But of course there are some serious ethical questions."

Indeed, if Mr. Randi were a psychologist, the hour might have landed him in hot water. "It was a major experiment which was much needed."

Others view his deeds as an attempt to quash inquiry, especially in light of his Project Beta, whose existence was revealed at the December press conference. "If those who were caught in this net will realize their errors and adopt stringent standards of procedure," he said, "Project Beta — which is already under way — will fail."

The revelation of a trap as yet unsprung troubles some parapsychologists. "I think his goal is to stop research in this area," says Dr. Charles Tart, a psychologist at the University of California at Davis. "When I look at Randi's behavior, I see someone with a prior view of the world, a religious view. I have the naive idea that science is meant to keep asking questions, not setting up an orthodoxy to defend."

Mr. Randi takes umbrage at the suggestion that he is out to hinder research. "If Tart thinks I did this to stifle research, he is crazy. I brought this type of research into the 20th century, whereas he is in the woods. What if I had told the kids not to tell all? There would be scientific papers all over the place and they would eventually be rich and famous. I think the parapsychologists are lucky we revealed the committee when they feel there is some damage."

At the news conference, Mr. Randi claimed total victory. The well-versed St. Louis group tested the boy "psychics" and he asserted, published scientific papers that halted their powers. The boys was a success, he said, because the St. Louis group refused his offer to help police the experiments for us of fraud.

"The worst we can say" about the McDonnell laboratory, Mr. Randi said, "is that they were far too confident of their abilities to detect fraud, and refused outside assistance because those who offered it lacked academic credentials."

Not so, says Dr. Phillips. He admits there was a period in which they thought they saw "extraordinary things" and even gave a talk that was printed in the proceedings of a meeting. But that, he says, is preliminary data and not the formal process by which results are published in a journal for rebuttal or confirmation by other scientists.

Moreover, after preliminary testing, the St. Louis group took up Mr. Randi's offer of assistance by sending him videotapes of the boys for analysis. Dr. Phillips, armed with Mr. Randi's critique, tightened with the experiments so as to exclude the possibility of trickery. As he did so, the "powers" of the boys vanished.

"I found the affair exhilarating because we behaved sensibly," Dr. Phillips said. "We were taken in at the beginning, but we were prepared to change our minds when we tightened the controls and were confronted with new evidence."

The St. Louis researchers also take issue with Mr. Randi's claims as to how much time was expended on the boys. Randi at the press conference called Project Alpha "an arduous four-year-long experiment," but did not mention that the St. Louis group devoted only 120 hours to experiments with his tricksters.

Some scientists question whether Mr. Randi's techniques ultimately do more harm than good toward raising the rigor of paranormal inquiry. Dr. Ray Hyman, a psychologist at Stanford University and a member of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, has argued in scholarly articles that the "hit men" of science throughout history have fostered the evils they hoped to banish.

The students had trouble locating Chicago on a map and 42 percent couldn't find London.

David Helgren, an assistant professor of geography at the University of Miami, said that when 8.5 percent of his students couldn't even find Miami, it confirmed his worst suspicions — that Americans are lousy at geography.

The numbers generated were pretty disgusting," Mr. Helgren said. "I gave them a map of the world and said, 'Tell me where this is.' Some of the answers were worse than I thought — 7 percent couldn't get the North Atlantic Ocean."

The test was given on the first day of the semester to students ranging from freshmen to seniors.

The university's student body comes from all parts of the nation.

"You can't imagine where some of the places were put," he said. "Cape Town was put at the end of South America rather than Africa."

The students had trouble locating domestic cities, too; 41 percent missed Los Angeles and 55 percent couldn't find Chicago, he said.

Students in U.S.
Lose Their Way
In Geography

The Associated Press

CORAL GABLES, Florida —

More than half the students couldn't locate Chicago on a map and 42 percent had no idea where to find London.

David Helgren, an assistant professor of geography at the University of Miami, said that when 8.5 percent of his students couldn't even find Miami, it confirmed his worst suspicions — that Americans are lousy at geography.

The numbers generated were pretty disgusting," Mr. Helgren said. "I gave them a map of the world and said, 'Tell me where this is.' Some of the answers were worse than I thought — 7 percent couldn't get the North Atlantic Ocean."

The test was given on the first day of the semester to students ranging from freshmen to seniors.

The university's student body comes from all parts of the nation.

"You can't imagine where some of the places were put," he said. "Cape Town was put at the end of South America rather than Africa."

The students had trouble locating domestic cities, too; 41 percent missed Los Angeles and 55 percent couldn't find Chicago, he said.

Record Cold Is Created

United Press International

TOKYO — A team of Japanese physicists successfully broke the supercold threshold and created the lowest temperature ever recorded, Tokyo University said Tuesday.

The group, led by Professor Kazuo Ono of the university's Institute of Solid State Physics, lowered the temperature inside a container to .000032 degrees centigrade above absolute zero (minus 273.15 C), a university spokesman said.

The previous recorded low temperature of .000032 degrees centigrade above absolute zero was set two years ago by the Julius Nuclear Research Institute of West Germany, the spokesman said.

"We expect the breakthrough to provide engineers with an important additional tool to experiment on superconductivity and other unknown physical phenomena," Professor Ono said.

At temperatures approaching absolute zero — the level at which a body would be totally deprived of heat — the electrical resistance of metals and other objects drops to an extremely low level, making them superconductive.

The phenomenon has been applied in nuclear fusion furnaces, linear-induction motor cars and Josephson devices, which are expected to take the place of integrated circuits in ultra-high capacity cryogenic computers in the near future.

The breakthrough came in an experiment in a vacuum cryostat, or regulator for maintaining a constant low temperature, filled with 200 liters (44 gallons) of liquid helium.

Professor Ono said he believes the cryostat, which measures some three meters (10 feet) in height and 80 centimeters (2.62 feet) in diameter, is the world's most efficient low-temperature vessel. He said he believed the group would succeed in lowering the supercold threshold to as low as .00002 degrees centigrade above absolute zero in the near future.

At the news conference, Mr. Randi claimed total victory. The well-versed St. Louis group tested the boy "psychics" and he asserted, published scientific papers that halted their powers. The boys was a success, he said, because the St. Louis group refused his offer to help police the experiments for us of fraud.

"The worst we can say" about the McDonnell laboratory, Mr. Randi said, "is that they were far too confident of their abilities to detect fraud, and refused outside assistance because those who offered it lacked academic credentials."

Not so, says Dr. Phillips. He admits there was a period in which they thought they saw "extraordinary things" and even gave a talk that was printed in the proceedings of a meeting. But that, he says, is preliminary data and not the formal process by which results are published in a journal for rebuttal or confirmation by other scientists.

Moreover, after preliminary testing, the St. Louis group took up Mr. Randi's offer of assistance by sending him videotapes of the boys for analysis. Dr. Phillips, armed with Mr. Randi's critique, tightened with the experiments so as to exclude the possibility of trickery. As he did so, the "powers" of the boys vanished.

"I found the affair exhilarating because we behaved sensibly," Dr. Phillips said. "We were taken in at the beginning, but we were prepared to change our minds when we tightened the controls and were confronted with new evidence."

The St. Louis researchers also take issue with Mr. Randi's claims as to how much time was expended on the boys. Randi at the press conference called Project Alpha "an arduous four-year-long experiment," but did not mention that the St. Louis group devoted only 120 hours to experiments with his tricksters.

Some scientists question whether Mr. Randi's techniques ultimately do more harm than good toward raising the rigor of paranormal inquiry. Dr. Ray Hyman, a psychologist at Stanford University and a member of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, has argued in scholarly articles that the "hit men" of science throughout history have fostered the evils they hoped to banish.

The students had trouble locating domestic cities, too; 41 percent missed Los Angeles and 55 percent couldn't find Chicago, he said.

In a similar way, the box may have produced more heat than

the Japanese

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH
By EDWARD ROHRBACH

View of Market Future Varies
With Perspective of the Viewer

This week Wall Street is celebrating six months of the new bull market. But since early November — for more than half the rally — indexes monitoring stocks have wobbled flat.

The New York Stock Exchange composite and the Dow Jones industrial average, for example, are within 20 percent of their levels of three months ago. E.I. du Pont notes that, while 50 of the 110 indexes it watches outperformed the NYSE composite, 40 declined.

"It's been a very mixed and tricky market environment since November," said Phil Roth, technical analyst at Hutton. "Catching the rotation has been the name of the game, and industry group performance bears that out strikingly."

Eighteen groups advanced more than 10 percent, he observed, while eight declined by that much or more. Gold mining stocks led the gainers, soaring more than 30 percent. Next was another inflation hedge, copper, gaining half that much; slightly above the performance of agricultural machinery stocks. Autos, electronics, air transport and freight, and mobile homes gained about 20 percent.

The biggest loser, down more than 20 percent since November, has been the entertainment group. But about three-quarters of the bottom 20 performers were consumer and financial groups.

Mr. Roth draws several conclusions from the rotational pattern of the market:

• There has been less willingness or ability to commit significant new money to the stock market, since there is evidence of considerable switching of equity holdings but little advance on broad averages.

• Buying has been aggressive. Speculative and volatile groups dominated the best-20 list.

• Buyers have taken the short view. The averages witnessed a series of short, sharp swings.

• Conservative, longer-term investors have been either on the sell side (defensive stocks dominated the worst-20 list) or moving into more aggressive stocks.

Mr. Roth said the market "dichotomy" made sense to him: "Between one bull market leg and another there should be some questioning of the dominant theme."

Robert Farrell, Merrill Lynch's chief market analyst, disputes the view that the market has undergone a "rotational correction" since November that would reduce the likelihood of a more general pullback in coming months.

"Rotation of group strength has existed in all bull markets and yet periodically reactions of consequence have nonetheless occurred," he said. "The current rotation has also taken interest from the early long-term, relative-strength quality leaders to the laggards and the speculative second- and third-tier quality stocks. Such rotation — like pride — usually goes before the fall."

While conceding that the market could continue upward for the short term to new highs in the 1,100-to-1,125 range, Mr. Farrell added: "We would prefer to view this, however, not as a robust new leg of advance, but rather as an extension of an already six-month-old upleg which could soon give way to 10- to 15-percent correction."

But Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader, sees penetration soon of 1,100 on the Dow average, which he expects to touch off a "buying panic." Not only are his short- and long-term indicators bullish, he likes the "strength being shown by the overwhelming majority of foreign stock markets."

Groups he favors are computers, electronics, basic industry and energy-related issues. His most recent recommendations are Aero Systems, Comcast A, HBO and Standard Oil (Ohio).

Bullish Consensus?

John Thomson, who manages \$400 million on Wall Street for Standard Life Assurance of Edinburgh, expresses some concern about the "growing bullish consensus" but remains "reasonably positive" about American stocks as signs indicate that the U.S. economy is rebounding.

"The value of the dollar vis-à-vis sterling is crucial for us," he said. "The pound could well firm against the dollar from here on. Too strong an appreciation could negate what profit we might make and put a damper on Wall Street stock buying."

Mr. Thomson said that Standard Life, like most European investors, was attracted to purchasing shares in U.S. companies whose business was uniquely U.S. or generally less available for investment on this side of the Atlantic. His mentioned hospital management, oil service and high technology.

In the third group, he said, Standard Life owns shares in 16 minicomputer, software, telecommunication and specialized military electronics firms.

Stocks forecast by the Los Angeles-based brokerage firm Bauman Eichler Hill Richards to climb at least 25 percent in the next six months are American Medical International, Caesars New Jersey, Carl Karcher, Denny's, Foremost-McKesson, Golden West Homes, Greyhound, Kaufman & Broad, MGM Grand Hotels, National Medical Enterprises, National Microtronic, Pay 'n Save and Roko Industries.

International Herald Tribune

Prices Off
Slightly
On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly lower Wednesday as disappointing corporate earnings set off heavy selling in selected issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose as high as 1,098.21 in the first half hour but then weakened, closing off 5.67 points at 1,087.43. Declines led advances 3 to 2 and volume narrowed to 82.1 million shares from 99.04 million Tuesday.

There had been widespread speculation that the Dow would make another run at the 1,100 level Wednesday, particularly in light of the money growth targets announced by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker. The Dow rose to 1,101.84 Tuesday but immediately backed off and finished down four points at 1,097.10.

Mr. Volcker said at a congressional hearing that the central bank had set 1983 money supply targets slightly below last year's annual growth rates. Analysts said the new targets should allow the Fed to ease monetary policy further, which could lead to lower interest rates.

Other good news came from Fed economists, who announced a sharp jump in U.S. factory production last month.

However, Larry Wachtel of Prudential/Bache Securities said the market needed a "blockbuster" announcement, such as a discount rate cut, for the Dow to break through 1,100 for any length of time.

The discount rate, charged on Fed loans to member banks, is 5% percent and was last cut Dec. 13.

The market is tired and very narrow in terms of leadership, Mr. Wachtel said. "If it goes above 1,100, it will be on a knee-jerk reaction to some big news."

The main reaction of the market Wednesday was to sell off stocks with disappointing earnings. The volume leader, Warner Communications, was a case in point: Until recently an institutional favorite, it fell 1% to 294 after announcing sharply lower fourth-quarter earnings and projecting continued poor results in the first half of 1983.

Perkin-Elmer reported lower earnings Tuesday and fell 1% Wednesday, to 30, in heavy trading. And lower results cost Hewlett-Packard 24 points, to 833. Communications Satellite announced higher profits; its stock dropped as much as 34 points after the report was issued, but then bounced back to close down 1% at 674.

Beatrice Foods climbed 1% to 234 after announcing that it planned to divest many of its businesses. George Novella of E.F. Hutton said after the Beatrice announcement that he was reinforcing his buy recommendation on the stock and holding its fiscal 1984 earnings recommendation at \$3.



The New York Times

A worker unloads a newly made tire at a Nigerian factory.

Nigeria Oil Outlook
From Bad to Grim

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LAGOS — When Nigeria computed its current five-year development plan, the forecast for 1983 was that high-priced oil production, running at two million barrels a day, would earn about \$30 billion.

Under growing pressure caused by faltering world oil markets, the prediction was trimmed in November in an austere budget based on production of one million barrels a day. At the time, industry pundits reckoned that, for the first quarter of 1983 at least, the country would be able to maintain its OPEC quota of 1.3 million barrels a day.

The forecasts have all proved wrong. In January, oil industry sources and Nigerian officials say, production was no more than 860,000 barrels a day, though January is traditionally a month of high winter sales to the United States and Europe.

The outlook for February is worse: 750,000 barrels a day. Already some prestige projects, such as a \$2-billion standard gauge railway, have been formally shelved, while other grandiose plans, including the new federal capital at Abuja, have been slowed "virtually to a halt," a Western economist said.

Moreover, the nation's foreign exchange reserves have been run down to just over \$1 billion, enough to finance one month of imports — and the economists said that figure is "notional" because outstanding commercial arrears are much higher.

Because of falling oil revenue and a resulting shortage of foreign exchange, a Western banker said, Nigeria has not been paying commercial bills and it owes \$6 billion minimum on outstanding commercial paper. Other estimates vary from \$5 billion to \$7 billion, compared with a relatively low long-term debt of \$12 billion, some of which has not been spent.

Nigeria and foreign bankers are discussing a credit of about \$1 billion to repay part of the country's trade arrears. Reuters reported Tuesday from London, quoting banking sources.]

The crisis has been building over the past two years, during which Nigeria has become known as the weak link in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries because of its huge, revenue-consuming population (80 million to 100 million) and its ambitious spending programs. Nigeria's oil is under challenge from similar-quality, non-OPEC North Sea crude that is selling for several dollars less than Nigeria's OPEC-set price of \$35.50 a barrel.

A senior Nigerian official said the failures of OPEC's last two meetings have encouraged a belief among oil companies that prices will soon be forced down radically and the companies are selling off stocks, anticipating

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

2 Leave WestLB in Top-Level Shakeup

By Carl Gcwitz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A reorganization at the Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf, prepared by U.S. management consultants McKinsey & Co., is causing heads to roll at the bank, redefining the areas of business in which it wants to remain active.

The latest executives to leave are Albrecht Nicolaus and Peter Ganschmidt, both senior vice presidents. Mr. Nicolaus, in his 50s, officially retired from his position as head of the international institutional investors department. Mr. Ganschmidt, in his 40s, quit his

job as head of the trading department for foreign bonds.

In the reorganization, both departments were merged and the senior executives were told they would in future report to Thomas Reh, currently only a vice president, the former deputy to Mr. Ganschmidt.

Since the reorganization began, about a half dozen officials have left the bank, but none was as senior as the latest two.

The word inside the West German banking community is that the bank, which acts as the central bank for the state of North Rhine-

Westphalia as well as a clearing bank for the region's approximately 250 savings associations, will retreat from head-on competition with the big commercial banks to concentrate on what it can do best — mortgage financing and wholesale banking for clients in its region.

"It should not be read as a signal that WestLB is turning away from the international arena," said one close outside observer, "but rather as a commitment to concentrate on what they do best."

Another observer said, however, "Frankly, they don't know what they want to do."

A senior WestLB official said the first comment is "absolutely fair," but that the second is "totally incorrect."

"We want better to maximize profitability and minimize risk — not much different from any other bank," he said. But he added that "there will be no more growth just

to be the biggest and best in terms of size."

The reorganization is aimed at streamlining the bank as well as rethinking of strategy, he said.

The bank has been rethinking its strategy since Ludwig Poullain was forced out as chairman in late 1977. Mr. Poullain was the driving force behind making the bank a global institution. Since then it has entrenched into a Deutsche-mark institution.

Troubled loans to foreign companies such as International Harvester and to sovereign borrowers in Eastern Europe and Latin America, which, of course, is not unique, are moving the bank to concentrate its foreign operations on financing West German clients.

Part of the new reorganization includes the establishment of a new risk assessment center.

One foreign competitor observed that WestLB's focus on DM business has caused it to lose ground in the Eurobond market.

Matsushita,
IBM Set Talks

Reuters

TOKYO — Matsushita and International Business Machines have agreed to discuss a joint venture to develop and make low-cost, mass-produced information-processing systems the companies announced Wednesday.

A spokesman for IBM's Japanese subsidiary said that the systems would include terminals, office-automation systems and small-business computers.

A Matsushita official said that the company soon will start producing small-business computers for IBM for sale under the IBM name as part of a Matsushita-IBM venture.

Neither spokesman would go into detail.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

The previous increase was 0.1 percent in July. Industrial production rose 1.6 percent in February 1982.

The gains in both December and January were led by large increases in the output of automotive products and defense and space equipment, the report said. Also reported was a January surge in the production of construction supplies and of basic metals, particularly steel.

Output of consumer goods was up 0.9 percent last month from December, reflecting the pickup in production of cars and home goods.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

The world at your finger tips.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Incisive. In depth. Informative.

National

INTERVIEW FOL R -
When he worked before with
former heavyweight champion
and boxing career. I faced
Lamont, 20, in a junior-welt
title center, has a 7-4
record won a decision in his
first three fighters. "I did
what I wanted to do and

PORTS BF

Receives Clean

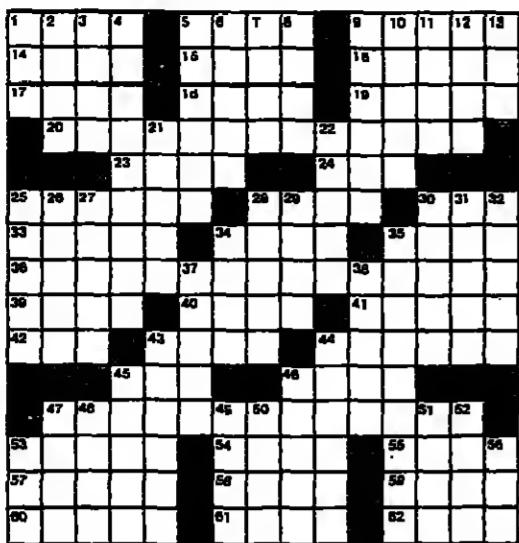
and the who
one of and off

The award
sponsership
playing ability
to the the sport

won Sunday by
Korean Jun Sot Hwa

THE
CITY
OF
NEW
YORK
1850

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 "—Is Your Life?"
 5 Navy men
 6 Asian music sources
 14 Supermarket dept.
 15 S-shaped meanders
 16 Levee group
 17 Shaker grains
 18 Hawaiian goose
 19 Harness parts
 20 Calvin Klein's heraldic factors?
 21 His claims to have sense
 24 Geller
 25 Of Jungfrau's locale
 28 Toward protection area
 30 Fairy
 33 Playwright
 34 Hall of a famed radio
 35 Command to a canine
 36 Where Rev. Billy was taught?
 39 Colloquial contraction
 40 Ugandan outcast

41 Release, as in wrestling
 42 Tokyo, once
 43 Soviet hurdle
 44 Certain standardbreds
 45 Biblical mount
 46 Remark from Rover
 47 Horseplay at the gas station?
 53 Singer Mel of "I'm Improvised"
 57 Slim investor
 58 Malevolent
 59 Aware of
 60 Point of view
 61 Depend (on)
 62 Indigence

1 Grid scores
 2 A small part
 3 River
 4 Rennes
 5 Awaars
 6 Developments patently
 7 Dialect
 8 Ten-percenter
 9 Cott or
 10 Descares
 11 Forecaster
 12 Qum native
 13 This is the watch

48 Biblical mount
 49 Standardbreds
 50 Remark from Rover
 51 Horseplay at the gas station?
 52 Singer Mel of "I'm Improvised"
 53 Slim investor
 54 Malevolent
 55 Aware of
 56 Point of view
 57 Depend (on)
 58 Indigence

12 Summer refreshers
 13 Legal master
 21 Ancient Greek colony
 22 Speculate
 23 Speculate
 24 Biblical mount
 27 Grand worth more than a grand
 28 Without delay
 29 Lost and alone
 30 American cavalier: 1806-63
 31 Love, to Pierre
 32 Cries out, as in pain
 34 Stuff in certain dumps
 35 Investigate
 37 Two slender
 38 Mild cigar
 43 Bomber
 44 In some degree
 45 Macho types
 46 Garden herb
 47 Decade
 48 — Major
 49 — do well
 50 Donated
 51 — other than
 52 Overlook
 53 Logos: Abbr.
 56 Reel's companion

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	13 55	5 41	Fair	LONDON	3 38	F C F
ALGIERS	12 52	9 48	Rain	LOS ANGELES	23 72	12 55
AMSTERDAM	8 32	4 28	Overcast	MADRID	5 41	12 19
ANKARA	8 40	3 38	Overcast	MANILA	20 88	7 72
ATHENS	15 59	5 48	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	24 75	5 30
AUCKLAND	22 77	14 57	Cloudy	MILAN	24 75	5 41
BANGKOK	20 102	24 75	Fair	MILAN	3 38	12 32
BEIJING	16 64	13 55	Cloudy	MONTREAL	3 34	1 30
BEIRUT	16 64	13 55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	4 21	14 3
BELGRADE	4 22	1 19	Overcast	MUNICH	4 21	14 2
BELGRADE	4 22	1 19	Overcast	NAIROBI	25 77	12 54
BOSTON	4 40	1 31	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	20 68	10 50
BRUSSELS	1 38	5 23	Cloudy	NEW YORK	6 42	6 32
BUCHAREST	3 45	4 25	Snow	NICARAGUA	11 52	3 41
BUDAPEST	3 45	2 38	Cloudy	OSLO	3 34	7 19
BUENOS AIRES	14 61	3 38	Overcast	PARIS	3 38	12 32
CARDO	22 72	14 57	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	4 45	5 41
CAPE TOWN	35 83	13 55	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	31 88	24 75
CASABLANCA	15 59	8 46	Overcast	ROME	10 52	4 39
CHICAGO	5 41	1 34	Rain	SAO PAULO	29 84	12 72
COPENHAGEN	14 41	3 38	Fair	SEUL	12 55	10 43
COSTA DEL SOL	14 41	3 38	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	22 90	14 75
DAMASCUS	14 41	2 36	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	1 24	3 28
DUBLIN	14 41	3 38	Rain	SYDNEY	31 88	20 68
EDINBURGH	5 40	8 32	Rain	TAIPEI	14 41	13 55
FLORENCE	5 40	8 32	Rain	TEL AVIV	16 64	11 1
FRAZERPORT	1 38	1 38	Overcast	TOKYO	12 55	10 43
GENOVA	1 38	1 38	Rain	TURKIS	15 59	4 43
HARARE	21 79	15 59	Fair	VENICE	3 38	1 30
HELSINKI	3 45	2 38	Overcast	VIENNA	5 22	2 10
HONG KONG	17 63	14 57	Overcast	WARSAW	3 28	2 8
ISTANBUL	10 58	4 39	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10 50	3 20
JERUSALEM	12 55	8 46	Overcast	ZURICH	1 38	12 32
LAS PALMAS	22 72	15 59	Overcast			
LIMA	27 83	10 70	Overcast			
LISBON	7 43	2 36	Overcast			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 16, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on market prices. The funds are categorized as follows: (A) stocks; (B) bonds; (C) money market funds; (D) real estate; (E) gold; (F) other. (G) weekly; (M) monthly; (B) bi-monthly; (T) quarterly.

ALFRED H. BAER & CO. S.A.

(In) Al-Mal Trust

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

(In) Böerber Fund

(In) Gruber Fund

(In) Stocker Fund

BANK VON BRONN & Cie AG (In) BNP

(In) BNP Fund R.V.

BRITANNIA, POS 271, St. Heller, Jersey

(In) BNP-Dollar Income

(In) BNP-Dollar Growth

(In) BNP-Gold Fund

(In) BNP-Japan Fund

(In) BNP-Jersey Gift Fund

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL

(In) Capital Fund

(In) Capital Fund

CREDIT SUISSE (Issue) PRICES!

(In) Actions Suisse

(In) Bonds Suisse

(In) C.D. Funds Suisse

(In) Funds Suisse

(In) Investors-Votor

(In) Investors-Votor

(In) Investors-Votor

(In) Investors-Votor

(In) Investors-Votor

DIT INVESTMENT FUND

(In) 1st Retirement Fund

(In) 2nd Retirement Fund

FIDELITY POS 479, Hamilton, Bermuda

(In) American Values Commodity

(In) American Value Fund

(In) Fidelity Amer. Assets

(In) Fidelity Asst. Fund

SPORTS

U.S. National Coach Knight Drawing Fire — Again

By Bill Barnes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The mention of Indiana University Coach Bobby Knight's name usually evokes emotion and opinion. But reaction to his being named coach of the 1984 U.S. Olympic basketball team has surpassed the normal borders of response.

Hispanic organizations, on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, are organizing a campaign to force the removal of Knight as coach of the U.S. team, contending that he is a racist who insulted Hispanics while coaching the U.S. team in the Pan-American Games in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in 1979 and in ro-

marks made last fall in Gary, Indiana.

"He has no place in a delegation from the United States to the Olympic Games," said the 11-member Congressional Hispanic Caucus in a letter to William Simon, chairman of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"Mr. Knight certainly cannot in good faith say he represents the more than 15 million Americans of Hispanic heritage in this country upon whose dignity he recklessly trampled time and again."

Said Ram Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, in a letter to Knight: "The fact that a man of your inexperience has been nominated to be coach of the U.S. basketball team for the 1984 Olympic Games is reprehensible.... Your ability to serve as a symbol of fair play and honesty for the youth of America is, to be kind, abysmally lacking."

Yzaguirre predicted anti-Knight demonstrations in Los Angeles before the Games if the appointment is allowed to stand, and Representative Robert Garcia, a New York Democrat who is chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, said it's likely there will be retaliations on Capitol Hill against the USOC.

At the heart of the protests are Pan-American Games incidents after which Knight was reprimanded

for unsportsmanlike conduct, was convicted in absentia of assaulting a San Juan police officer following an altercation at a practice site, and was described in court testimony as having referred to members of a Brazilian women's team as "dirty people."

He was quoted last fall at a dinner-dance in Gary as saying that, as his plane left Puerto Rico after the 1979 games, "I stood up, unzipped my pants, lowered my shorts and turned ... to the window of that plane — because that's the last thing I wanted those people to see of me."

Knight, who in 11 years at Indiana has won the national championship twice and made it to post-season NCAA play seven times, would not discuss the issue other than to say that criticism of his appointment "does not bother me one bit." He said he was pleased and honored to be named U.S. Olympic basketball coach.

While admitting that Knight's behavior could occasionally be improved, Simon insists he will remain as the Olympic coach. "We heard from all these people, and I just don't think all the criticism justifies dismissing Bobby," he said by telephone from his office in New York. "I am not apologizing for Bobby's poor judgement. We accept his frailties."

Simon said the USOC approved Knight's appointment only after a full discussion of the incidents in Puerto Rico. According to Simon, the altercation with the policeman was provoked by the policeman, who testified later during Knight's trial that Knight had told him, "Get your dirty hands off me, nigger."

Knight has denied making any such statement.

"That is not to say Bobby is not a volatile character," said Simon. "He certainly is. But he is going to be our coach at the Olympics in Los Angeles, and that's it."

In a letter to Yzaguirre, Simon said, "The USOC

does not condone what Bobby Knight has done. But it also must be remembered, and we underscore remember, that Bobby Knight did not provoke the incidents in Puerto Rico."

At Knight's in-absentia trial several weeks after leaving San Juan, the coach was convicted of assaulting the policeman, fined \$500 and sentenced to six months in jail. The governor of Indiana refused to extradite him.

George Raveling, a black who is the basketball coach at Washington State and who will be one of Knight's assistants for the 1984 Olympics, agreed that Knight was not at fault in the Puerto Rico incidents. "I knew all the players on the Pan-American team. I talked to a number of them when Coach Knight was out around and they all felt he got a very bad rap...."

But Yzaguirre says he doesn't accept such explanations.

"What we're going to do is continue our effort," said Yzaguirre, who is seeking support for an anti-Knight movement from local chapters of La Raza, which he describes as a Hispanic equivalent of the Urban League.

"I would expect that people would make their feelings known at the '84 Olympics. Los Angeles has a lot of Puerto Ricans. I would be surprised if they did not conduct peaceful, legal demonstrations. I don't think the world needs to see that. The foreign media will be there. They will pick up a racism that is not what the Games are about."

Said Garcia, "There is no question that Bob Knight is a genius in coaching. But when you talk about the Olympics, we want to present our best not only as it pertains to sports but also as it pertains to human relations. There is no question that his personality leaves a great deal to be desired in the human rela-

tions end. He truly insulted the people of Puerto Rico."

If the appointment stands, said Garcia, "we have no choice but to take our case to the floor of Congress." Most Olympic funds, he said, come from corporate or private sources, but occasionally the Olympic committee is before Congress with requests for legislation.

"As these measures come before us, we will take every opportunity to remind our colleagues that there is that coach who is not fit to coach," said Garcia.

Knight was first nominated for U.S. Olympic coach last summer by a subcommittee of college basketball coaches who endorsed his nomination unanimously. At that time, Puerto Rican Governor Carlos Romero-Barcelo wrote to Olympic officials to protest. The issue remained dormant until Knight's remarks in October as guest speaker at a dinner-dance for employees of Methodist Hospital in Gary.

The master of ceremonies, in jest, presented Knight with a one-way ticket to Puerto Rico, and Knight described his exit from the island. In the audience at the time was Carmelo Melendez, a Puerto Rican who lives in northern Indiana, is a member of the board of Methodist Hospital and is married to a graduate of Indiana University.

Melendez, whose account was verified by the hospital's public relations office, described the incident for the Hispanic Link News Service, whose material is distributed in English and Spanish to about 75 newspapers and magazines in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Since then, the governor of Puerto Rico has renewed his protest. The Hispanic Caucus and La Raza have become active, bills have been introduced in the Puerto Rican Senate and House calling for Knight's dismissal, and the National Puerto Rican Coalition and the Congressional Territorial Caucus have demanded Knight's removal.



Bobby Knight: 'We accept his frailties.'



SLAUGHTERHOUSE FOUR — Returning to the Philadelphia meat-processing plant where he worked before winning the gold medal at the 1964 Olympics, former professional heavyweight champion Joe Frazier introduced the latest family member to start a boxing career. Holding the side of beef being tenderized by his father, Hector Frazier, 20, is a junior-welterweight whose pro debut will be on Feb. 24. His brother Marvis, center, has a 7-0 record; cousin and heavy-heavyweight Rodney Frazier, left, won a decision in his first professional outing. Said the man who is training all three fighters: "I did it all here — killed animals, took 'em apart, put 'em in a box, dumped waste in cans to be ground for fertilizer and scrubbed floors."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Arguello Surrenders WBC Crown

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Alexis Arguello has renounced his World Boxing Council lightweight title because he says he can no longer make the classification's 135-pound weight limit. A council spokesman reported Tuesday that Arguello said he had "tried to meet the weight limit in my preparation for the fight against Víctorio Fernández, but my body is too weak to continue and reach 135 pounds."

The Nicaraguan boxer gained the lightweight title in June 1981. He has won and renounced two other titles — the World Boxing Association featherweight and WBC super-featherweight, in a bid for a fourth title. Last November, he lost to junior-welterweight champion Aaron Pryor. Arguello's career record is 69-4 with 59 knockouts.

Cooper Receives Clemente Award

NEW YORK (AP) — Cecil Cooper, a member of the Milwaukee Brewers Tuesday was named the recipient of the Roberto Clemente Award, given annually by major league baseball to the player "who best exemplifies the game on and off the field."

Selected by a panel of writers and sportscasters and baseball executives, Cooper has organized and conducted Athletes for Youth motivational sessions involving teammates, visiting players and members of various youth groups, is a member of the board of Athletes for Youth and the Milwaukee Area Community Chest and was the 1982 honorary chairman of Food For People.

The award is named for the Hall of Fame outfielder of the Pittsburgh Pirates who died in a plane crash Dec. 31, 1972, while on a mission to aid victims of an earthquake in Managua. The award's criteria include sportsmanship, character, community involvement, humanitarianism, playing ability and contribution to the sport.



Cecil Cooper

McCrory, Jones to Meet for Title

NEW YORK (AP) — Milton McCrory, ranked No. 1 worldwide, will fight third-ranked Colin Jones, the British Commonwealth and European champion, for the World Boxing Council welterweight championship March 19 in Reno, Nevada, promoter Don King has announced. McCrory is undefeated in 20 professional fights with 19 knockouts. Jones is 24-1 with 21 knockouts.

The bout will be for one of the titles vacated by the retirement of Sugar Ray Leonard. Leonard also had the World Boxing Association championship; that title was won Sunday by Donald Curry in a unanimous decision over South Korean Jun Sok Hwang.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		WESTERN CONFERENCE	
Atlantic Division	Central Division	Mountain Division	Central Division
Philadelphia 47-21	W. L. Pct. 68%	Utah 38-34	Utah 38-34
Boston 32-26	Los Angeles 30-21	Los Angeles 31-21	Portland 30-21
New Jersey 33-22	Portland 30-21	Phoenix 30-22	Phoenix 30-22
Washington 24-24	Seattle 29-22	Seattle 29-22	Seattle 29-22
New York 22-28	Golden State 20-19	Golden State 21-20	Golden State 21-20
Atlanta 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 14-35	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 12-39	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Athens 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Detroit 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Chicago 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Indiana 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Cleveland 22-28	Atlanta 21-21	Atlanta 21-21	Portland 21-21
Minnesota			

ART BUCHWALD

Butts and Blizzards

WASHINGTON — "Well, grandchildren, I'll tell you the story once more. It was called the 'Blizzard of '83.' The white stuff came up from the south and paralyzed just about everything from Virginia to New England. Snowdrifts as high as telephone poles buried cars, knocked out power lines, and closed airports. Some people didn't get home for days, and others couldn't get out of their houses for weeks."

"When did you hit Grandma?"

"Who said I hit your grandma?"

"She did. She said you hit her about the third day."

"Your grandma exaggerates. I took a swing at her, but I didn't hit her. What happened was I had given up cigarette smoking about two weeks before the blizzard, but I knew she always kept a pack for guests in the house. So I asked her nicely where they were, and she said, 'This is a good test of willpower. If you can stop smoking during a crisis like this, you'll have the filthy habit kicked.'

"You see, kids, I was working for the government then, and they announced on television the first morning of the blizzard that if you didn't show up for work you wouldn't get paid. So I drove in, sliding all over the road and almost getting killed. When I got to my office, my boss said, the government had changed its mind, and everyone could go home."

"By then it was really coming down, and I could hardly see. I finally got stuck about five minutes from here in a gridlock."

"What's a gridlock, Grandma?"

"That's when several stupid SOBs go through a red light and block the cars who have the green light. Pretty soon no one can move, and people start honking their horns until they run out of gas."

"Then everyone leaves his car in the middle of the street and starts walking home. I got in my house about three hours later, and the first thing Grandma said was, 'You're getting my new rug all dirty with your wet shoes.'

"Is that when you took a swing at her?"

"Nin was very nice about it. I said, 'If you give me a cigarette I'll take my shoes off.' She wouldn't do

it. Anyhow the snow was coming down like you wouldn't believe, and your mommy, who was five years old then, and your uncle George, who was seven, thought it was the greatest thing that ever happened in their lives. They insisted I take them out and pull them on their sleds."

"When I said I'd do it the next day, they both started to cry, and your grandma told me to do it then, because the snow might be gone the next day. So I pulled your mommy and your uncle George in the snowstorm up to the drugstore, but it was closed. I could see 'Doc' inside and I knocked on the door. But he wouldn't open it. He shouted, 'You wife said if you came up here to buy cigarettes, not to let you in.'"

"So you took a swing at Grandma when you got home?"

"No, as a matter of fact I played it very cool. I pretended she was right and said, 'What better time to give up smoking than during the worst blizzard the Northeast has ever known?' That night while everyone was sleeping, I ransacked the house. But I didn't find as much as a butt."

"The next day we were all snowed in. By afternoon your mommy and uncle George were at each other's throats. Every magazine I read had a cigarette ad in it. I kept searching the house, pretending I was looking for a paperback edition of *Winds of War*, but I couldn't find a smoke."

"I finally tried rolling some dried parsley in a newspaper, but when I lit it, it almost burned off my nose. That evening after your mommy and uncle George went to bed, I started to beg. I told Grandma we were blessed to have a warm house and enough food, and to live in a great country, and I would take her to the Virgin Islands with the insurance money I got from our abandoned car. She finally took pity on me and said she would tell me where she hid the cigarettes the day the city sanitation department cleared out the sidestreets of the snow. When she said that, I realized she was toying with me. And that day, children, is when I took a swing at your grandmother."

Japan's 'Last-Note Writer'

By Christine Chapman
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Yasushi Inoue is the grand old man of contemporary Japanese literature, but he would dislike both adjectives. He is genuinely unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have

received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should

write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have

received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should

write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have

received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should

write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have

received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should

write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have

received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should

write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He was also a recent candidate for the Nobel Prize in literature. The only Japanese to have

received literature's highest honor was the late Yasunari Kawabata in 1968.

Inoue, who has won every literary award and national medal Japan can bestow on a writer, thinks there's no real reason why he should receive the Nobel Prize. In an interview at his home, he fidgets when the question comes up and laughs slightly. "It's the hope of the Japanese," he says. "There might be a possibility if there were Asians on the committee," he concedes, then leaves the room for a moment.

"He's too modest, too embarrassed by it," says his friend and sometime secretary Shizue Oyama, an official of the Japan PEN Club, of which Inoue is president. "But in Japan there's nobody except *sensei* [master]. He is a novelist on a grand scale and a unique poet. It's difficult to type him. He writes everything from popular to pure literature," she adds, referring to the Japanese description of the first-person novel.

When Inoue returns and sits again on the couch, he grins and says: "Koshi, or Confucius, said 'A man shouldn't sit down in a place where many people can look at him or he can't work.'"

He is dressed comfortably for a cold day in dark-blue winter kimono. After his wife, Fumi, serves green tea with sweets, Inoue asks for beer. As he sips from his glass, he seems prickish and answers an unasked question:

"I've been playing for a long time and now I'm going to get more serious. I'm at the starting point of being a novelist. I want

to write what it's like to live as a human. A literary artist should

write five good novels in his life. I'm going to write those five. I don't think I have yet."

His drollery is deceptive, for he is indeed a highly unpretentious and, although he is 75, he still climbs Mount Hodaka in central Japan each year. An energetic world traveler, an avid

researcher, and a prolific and versatile writer, Inoue has been

making a serious contribution to world literature for the last 30 years. He